

Fast Start Financing

U.S. CLIMATE FUNDING IN FY 2010





Overview of U.S. Fast Start Climate Financing in Fiscal Year 2010

As negotiated by President Obama and leaders from around the world in December 2009 at the 15th Conference of the Parties, the Copenhagen Accord included a historic commitment to emission mitigation by all major economies, to transparency of the actions that are taken, and to provide climate finance to help meet the adaptation and mitigation needs of developing countries. These commitments were affirmed at the 16th Conference of the Parties in Cancun in December 2010. The United States is now partnering with other contributor nations to provide what is known as “fast start” funding for climate-related activities approaching \$30 billion during 2010–2012.

Since Copenhagen, the United States has pressed forward to implement a significant increase in our international climate finance contribution, beginning with the Fiscal Year (FY) 2010 budget. The U.S. contribution to fast start financing in FY 2010 was a total of \$1.7 billion, consisting of \$1.3 billion of Congressionally appropriated assistance and \$400 million of development finance and export credit. Direct climate assistance through the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), the Department of the Treasury, and the Department of State increased from \$316 million in FY 2009 to approximately \$1 billion in FY 2010, and these agencies’ direct adaptation assistance increased from \$24 million in FY 2009 to \$244 million in FY 2010.

This overview and the fast start fact sheets seek to provide greater transparency into U.S. fast start finance delivered in FY 2010 by outlining overall U.S. climate assistance levels and

providing information about specific projects and programs on a country-by-country basis. Over the course of FY 2010 through FY 2012, the United States will continue to update information about its climate finance budgets.

The Fast Start Finance Commitment

The Fast Start finance commitment -- as agreed to in the Copenhagen Accord and reflected in the Cancun agreements -- is the collective commitment by developed countries to provide resources approaching \$30 billion in climate finance during 2010–2012 to help meet the adaptation and mitigation needs of developing countries. Developed countries are working together to fulfill the collective fast start finance pledge.

Fast start finance is not an institution or a pooled fund, but rather utilizes existing funding channels and institutions that have the means to provide near-term support for climate activities. Therefore, developing countries can access fast start finance through bilateral agencies active in their countries and regions, as well as through multilateral channels, such as the Climate Investment Funds (CIFs) and the Global Environment Facility (GEF).

Fulfilling Our Commitment

The United States has moved quickly to disburse FY 2010 climate finance in order to help address the urgent and immediate needs of the most vulnerable developing countries, as well as to help developing countries lay the groundwork for long-term, low-emission development. We are working to make critical investments today that have short-term transformative impacts

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and to scale up resources quickly by delivering assistance through existing funding channels and institutions, even as we work internationally to establish future climate finance arrangements.

Consistent with the President's new Global Development Policy, we are using the full range of mechanisms—bilateral, multilateral, and private—to ensure that our climate finance is efficient, effective, and innovative; based on country-owned plans; and focused on achieving measurable results. We are focusing our bilateral efforts on those countries and regions where we have a comparative advantage and are coordinating closely with other donors.

The majority of U.S. climate finance is administered by USAID, the Department of the Treasury, and the Department of State. For these three agencies, dedicated climate programs in FY 2010 totaled \$1 billion. Including the other U.S. federal programs addressing climate change and development support with significant climate co-benefits, the total Congressionally appropriated climate finance for FY 2010 was \$1.3 billion. In addition to these appropriations, U.S. development finance and export credit agencies provided an estimated \$400 million in FY 2010 financing for the deployment of clean energy technologies in developing countries.

How Developing Countries Access U.S. Fast Start Finance

U.S. fast start finance is provided to developing countries through a variety of channels, including:

- Bilateral, regional, and multi-regional programs, principally through USAID but also through other U.S. government agencies administering such programs;
- Development finance and export finance through the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) and the Export-Import Bank of the United States (Ex-Im); and

- Multilateral climate finance vehicles, including the CIFs, the GEF, the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) and the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF)

The following sections describe how developing countries accessed FY10 finance through these channels. In addition, the fact sheets for each recipient country also specify the channels used to access U.S. climate finance for various programs.

BILATERAL FINANCE

A large portion of U.S. climate support is provided to developing countries through multi-regional, regional, and bilateral programs, principally supported by USAID. This assistance is targeted to help the most vulnerable countries adapt to climate impacts and to partner with countries with significant opportunities to mitigate their emissions. Allocation decisions for each program are made by the administering U.S. federal agency.

USAID has undertaken a thorough prioritization process for its programs, which fall under three pillars of the Global Climate Change Initiative: adaptation, clean energy, and sustainable landscapes, the last of which focuses largely on helping countries to slow, halt, and reverse deforestation. Within each of these pillars, a clear set of criteria was developed to guide the scale and focus of investments.

For adaptation, U.S. foreign assistance prioritizes countries that are highly exposed to climate change impacts, and countries that are vulnerable to climate variability and change. For clean energy, U.S. assistance focuses on countries and sectors offering significant emission reduction potential, as well as countries that offer the potential to demonstrate leadership in sustained, large-scale deployment of clean energy. We are also investing in regional energy programs to bolster regional energy grids to

Examples of Bilateral Programs

- In Uganda, the United States is investing \$1.5 million in scaling-up the replacement of diesel-powered water pumps in northern Uganda with solar energy systems, especially among schools and health centers that benefit from USAID health and education funds.
- In Indonesia, the United States is investing over \$17 million to help Indonesia's efforts to reduce both deforestation and greenhouse gas emissions from its globally critical tropical and peat forest landscapes.
- In the Maldives, the United States is investing \$3 million to support an adaptation program that aims to improve access to drinking water supplies and enhance resilience to climate change. The program will provide assistance to the Maldives on climate change adaptation strategies, with special emphasis on integrated water resources management.
- In Georgia, the United States is devoting \$900,000 to promoting energy efficiency and renewable energy demonstration projects in sectors and buildings typically short of funding and lacking in donor support for energy improvements, such as hospitals.
- In Guatemala, the United States is investing \$1.5 million in forested areas in the Petén, which are threatened by illegal logging and slash-and-burn agriculture. The U.S. investment helps to provide market incentives for sustainable forest management. In addition, this work is preserving forest carbon stocks and increase carbon sequestration.
- Across several Andean nations, the United States is providing approximately \$1 million to an Energy and Climate Partnership of the Americas program to address the impact of tropical glacier retreat in mountainous and glacial areas as a result of climate change. The initiative seeks to build capacity for water resource management and support research on hydrological cycles and glacier dynamics.
- The United States is investing \$3.2 million in a clean energy program across several southern African countries. Three programs are included:
 - The Africa Infrastructure Program, which provides technical assistance, capacity building, and advisory services for clean energy technology projects.
 - Support for the Southern African Development Community member states and the Regional Electricity Regulators Association, which will undertake policy, legal, energy planning, and regulatory reforms that improve and promote energy efficiency and clean energy use.
 - The Private Financing Advisory Network, which mobilizes private-sector financing of projects that promote renewable, clean, and efficient energy.

support clean energy development.

For activities to promote climate objectives with respect to land use and forests, U.S. support prioritizes mitigation potential; countries with the political will to implement large-scale efforts to reduce emissions from deforestation, forest degradation, and other land-use activities; and

potential for performance-based approaches. Questions about USAID climate assistance programs in specific countries should be directed to the USAID mission for that country; contact information for missions can be found at <http://www.usaid.gov/locations/missiondirectory.html> U.S. federal agencies, including the Departments of State, Energy, and Agriculture;

Examples of OPIC and Ex-Im Investments

- In India, OPIC is lending \$26.8 million to a solar power project in the state of Haryana. In addition to providing electricity and jobs in an underdeveloped region, the project will help introduce megawatt-scale solar power generation technologies to the Indian market.
- In Kenya, Ex-Im Bank is providing insurance to cover approximately \$6.3 million of services associated with the coordination and exploration of new geothermal energy generation projects.

the Environmental Protection Agency; and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, also have significant international cooperation efforts that are designed to support developing countries in their efforts to mitigate and adapt to climate change.

In addition to the three pillars described above, U.S. assistance and technical agencies are supporting a cross-cutting objective—the development of Low-Emissions Development Strategies. This effort is currently developing a set of tools and methodologies to support partner countries and governments in their efforts to think strategically about, and plan for, economic growth with a reduced emissions trajectory.

U.S. development finance and export credit agencies use an array of financial instruments to mobilize increased investments in clean energy projects in, and exports to, developing countries. In FY 2010, OPIC and Ex-Im provided \$400 million in investments, direct loans, loan guarantees, and insurance to support the deployment of clean energy technologies. Most Ex-Im and OPIC programs are "transaction-based," meaning they are tied to a specific export or investment transaction.

For more information about OPIC programs, go to <http://opic.gov/doing-business-us>

For more information about Ex-Im programs, go to <http://www.exim.gov>

MULTILATERAL FINANCE

Multilateral channels also play an important role in U.S. climate assistance. Multilateral funds leverage additional contributions within the U.S. government, the private sector, and other contributing countries to scale up support for adaptation, REDD+,* and clean energy activities in developing countries.

In 2010, the United States has delivered \$375 million to the Climate Investment Funds, including:

- \$300 million to the Clean Technology Fund, which aims to catalyze sustained, long-term clean energy transformation in developing countries;
- \$55 million to the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience, which helps highly vulnerable countries prepare for and respond to the unavoidable effects of climate change; and
- \$20 million to the Forest Investment Program, which provides financing for investments in forest governance and institutional capacity development, as well as measures to reduce deforestation drivers outside the forest sector.

In addition, in FY 2010 the United States provided:

- \$30 million to the Least Developed Countries Fund, a United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

* REDD+ includes reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests, and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries.

Examples of Multilateral Programs

- The United States contributed \$300 million to the Clean Technology Fund (CTF) in FY 2010. Among the investments approved by the CTF in FY 2010 was \$750 million in CTF co-financing (anticipated to mobilize an additional \$4.85 billion from other sources), to support the deployment of about one gigawatt of concentrated solar power generation capacity and related infrastructure in five countries in the Middle East and North Africa: Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Morocco, and Tunisia.
- The United States contributed \$37 million for climate-related investments at the GEF in FY 2010. Among the investments approved by the GEF in FY2010 was a \$5.5 million regional grant to support the implementation of energy efficiency policies and instruments in Caribbean countries. The project will establish monitoring systems, strengthen national capacity, develop market-based mechanisms, institute a demonstration program, and develop a regulatory framework. The project is being implemented by the United Nations Environment Programme in conjunction with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Antigua and Barbuda.

fund that assists least developed countries with planning and implementing urgent and immediate adaptation measures;

- \$20 million to the Special Climate Change Fund, a UNFCCC fund focused primarily on adaptation;
- \$10 million to the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility, a partnership to support developing countries' REDD+ efforts and reduce deforestation; and
- \$37 million for climate investments through the GEF, which helps developing countries and emerging economies mitigate greenhouse gas emissions through projects in energy efficiency, renewable energy, sustainable urban transport and sustainable management of land use, land-use change, and forestry.

Methodology

While the Cancun agreements do not specify a particular methodology for reporting on fast start finance, the United States is committed to transparency in its climate finance activities, and this update includes information about funding at the recipient country level.

Each country fact sheet describes projects and

programs funded in whole or in part by the U.S. government, including:

- U.S. government programs focused exclusively in a country (e.g., bilateral assistance programs in a specific country);
- U.S. government centrally or regionally based programs that benefit a given country (e.g., activities undertaken by the USAID Regional Development Mission for Asia in a specific country, or USAID Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance programs in a specific country);
- Projects financed by OPIC and Ex-Im Bank; and
- Initiatives funded by multilateral climate funds to which the United States is a donor (e.g., programs undertaken by the CTF).

In addition, part of U.S. assistance is delivered through global programs. These programs' benefits are spread across many nations, and cannot be narrowly attributed to any single nation.

This update represents a snapshot of activities planned and implemented at the time of writing, and the country fact sheets do not represent the totality of our international climate finance programs. In many cases, plans and activities will

Examples of Global Programs

- The United States is investing \$13.8 million in the Famine Early Warning Systems Network to support climate change adaptation planning by identifying potential threats to food security, using meteorological data for monthly food security updates, regular food security outlooks and alerts, and response planning efforts.
- The United States is investing \$18 million to expand the SERVIR Earth observations system in several regions to provide data that support decision making on adaptation planning and implementation and sustainable land use. SERVIR integrates satellite data, ground-based observations, and forecasts to provide information about environmental changes and to improve response to natural disasters.
- The United States is investing \$10 million in the Renewables and Efficiency Deployment Initiative (Climate REDI), which is based on the Technology Action plans released by the Major Economies Forum on Climate and Energy in December 2009. This program will support programs aimed at accelerating the deployment of low-emission technologies, including super-efficient appliances and solar household appliances, in developing countries.

be further refined in consultation with partners, and any individual activity may be subject to change as circumstances evolve. While aiming to cover as many initiatives as possible, the fact sheets do not capture all activities, and the update only addresses the first year of U.S. fast start finance. It does not cover all activities of U.S. government agencies or all contributions to multilateral programs that focus in part on climate change.

When possible, the country fact sheets include the amount of U.S. government funding from a central or regional program that benefits a specific country. In cases where it is not possible to quantify the precise dollar amount a given country received from a regionally or centrally funded program, the fact sheet indicates the total expenditures for the regional or central program.

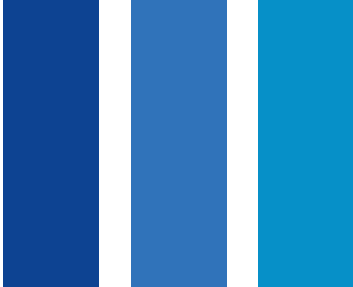
The fact sheets also include programs with significant climate co-benefits (e.g., relevant biodiversity and food security activities). Activities with climate co-benefits applicable to a certain country are included in many cases. However, this update does not capture the totality of co-benefits provided through U.S. support.

For particular multilateral programs and projects, fact sheets indicate the total amount provided by the multilateral fund, and not the U.S. contribution to that fund in FY 2010. In addition, this update does not discuss activities with climate co-benefits that fall under the regular programs of multilateral institutions, such as the World Bank, regional development banks, or United Nations agencies, such as the United Nations Development Programme. However, as the United States is the largest contributor to many of these institutions, the additional climate benefits from such programs attributable to U.S. support are substantial.

Finally, this update only covers activities funded from the U.S. Fiscal Year 2010 Budget. Over the course of FY 2010 through FY 2012, the United States will continue to update information about its climate finance budgets and actual allocations.

Global Programs

**As described in the Methodology section of the Overview,
the benefits from these global programs are spread across many nations
and cannot be narrowly attributed to any single nation.**



Global Programs

Note: The programs listed below operate globally or in multiple regions. Their benefits are spread across many nations, and cannot be narrowly attributed to any single nation or region. Please see the Overview for more information on these programs and our methodology. Funding above \$1 million is rounded to the nearest hundred thousand.

U.S. Government Programs

Global or Multi-Regional Programs

A water security, sanitation, and hygiene program that improves communities' resilience to climate impacts	\$47,100,000
Montreal Protocol fund	\$35,300,000
Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research Centers (CGIAR)	\$19,000,000
SERVIR Earth observations system	\$18,000,000
Agriculture program that improves food security and provides adaptation benefits	\$15,000,000
Famine Early Warning System Network (FEWS NET) to help identify potential threats to food security resulting from climatic changes and project future climatic changes to assist adaptation planning	\$13,800,000
Food assistance programs building community resilience in food security systems to impacts of climate variability and change	\$12,000,000
Renewables and Efficiency Deployment Initiative (Climate REDI)	\$10,000,000
Methane to Markets	\$10,000,000
Partner with developing countries on Low-Emission Development Strategies	\$8,500,000
Arctic Black Carbon Initiative	\$5,000,000
International Smart Grid Action Network (ISGAN)	\$4,000,000
Sustainable Conservation Approaches in Priority Ecosystems (SCAPES) program, supporting biodiversity conservation activities in a variety of landscapes with climate change benefits	\$3,100,000
Partner with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) to support greenhouse gas inventories in several regions	\$2,200,000
Forest, Climate, and Communities Alliance (FCCA) to support forest projects with climate change benefits	\$500,000

Descriptions of Global U.S. Government Programs

- The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will invest \$47 million in water security programs globally to strengthen local capacity and resilience to slow-onset disasters (e.g., droughts) by improving access to safe drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene practices.
- Department of State and U.S. EPA funding for the Montreal Protocol Fund supports a variety of capacity-building and institutional investment projects and programs related to the phaseout of ozone-depleting substances, including a focus on completing the phaseout of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) and preparatory work to begin planning in developing countries for the phaseout of hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs) over the next few decades. Both CFCs and HCFCs are potent greenhouse gases.

- USAID is promoting innovative research to improve food security, agriculture, and natural resource management through CGIAR. An estimated \$19 million of USAID's investment in CGIAR centers support science and technology and policy research related to climate change adaptation (e.g., drought-tolerant crops, heat-tolerant crops, coral reef and forest resilience, mapping biotic stresses and deploying genetic and physical resistance strategies); mitigation (e.g., forests, soil carbon/organic matter); or both (e.g., conservation agriculture systems, such as the USAID-Gates Foundation Global Development Alliance effort for South Asia). The results of this research will help several nations build resilience to the impact of climate change on agriculture and natural resources.
- USAID will invest \$18 million to expand the SERVIR Earth observations system in several regions, including the Hindu-Kush Himalayan region, Mesoamerica, and East Africa, to provide data that support decision making on adaptation planning and implementation and sustainable land use. SERVIR integrates satellite data, ground-based observations, and forecasts to provide information about environmental changes and to improve response to natural disasters. Many countries will benefit from the information generated by this satellite observation system.
- USAID will invest \$15 million to mitigate immediate and future effects of natural disasters on the agricultural and natural resource management sectors, as well as on populations that depend on agriculture for food security, increasing the resilience of the agriculture sector to climate change. Specific activities include disseminating drought-resistant seed varieties, providing training for local farmers in natural resource conservation and agriculture management, and supporting pilot programs for new household-level seed and grain storage units.
- USAID will invest \$13.8 million in FEWS NET to support climate change adaptation planning by identifying potential threats to food security, using meteorological data for monthly food security updates, regular food security outlooks and alerts, and response planning efforts. This information helps decision makers act to improve food security and address climate change impacts.
- USAID—through the Office of Food for Peace—will invest \$12 million to increase the food security of vulnerable communities around the world by implementing a unique end-to-end engagement through applied research in community assistance. This support will strengthen communities' resilience to underlying conditions of poverty and climate change stresses.
- U.S. funding for the Climate REDI initiative, based on the Technology Action plans released by the Major Economies Forum on Climate and Energy in December 2009, will support programs aimed at accelerating the deployment of low-emission technologies, including super-efficient appliances and solar household appliances, in developing countries.
- The Methane to Markets initiative advances cost-effective, near-term recovery and use as a clean energy source of methane from such sources as coal mineshafts, leaking oil/gas infrastructure, landfills, and agricultural waste.
- A key priority for the Obama Administration is to support countries in their efforts to develop Low-Emission Development Strategies: long-term plans that reduce greenhouse gas emissions while increasing economic growth and meeting key development objectives. USAID will invest \$8.5 million in a partnership with the U.S. Department of State, U.S. Department of Energy, U.S. EPA, U.S. Forest Service, the national laboratories, and other U.S. government agencies to provide targeted support to assist a selection of partner countries with developing these strategies and to support some aspects of implementation.

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- The U.S. is providing \$5 million for the Arctic Black Carbon Initiative. The initiative will fund work on activities to reduce black carbon emissions in and around the Arctic, including the identification of mitigation opportunities in the transport, forest and agriculture, and heat and power sectors through international workshops, capacity-building investments, and demonstration projects.
- Through a \$3.1 million investment in the SCAPES program, USAID is advancing global biodiversity conservation for the Southern African, Greater Ruvuma, Kazungula Heartland, Kilimanjaro Heartland, Eastern Cordillera Real, Greater Madidi-Tambopata, Daurian Steppe, Himalayan, and Ustyurt Plateau landscapes. Partnering with NGOs, the program takes a threats-based approach to biodiversity conservation across landscapes and seascapes that transcend national borders. SCAPES works to address climate change-related threats to biodiversity, implement site-based conservation programs, and promote policy development, community engagement, and private-sector partnerships. The goal of these activities is to decrease priority threats to biodiversity and enhance ecological connectivity among protected areas and other land uses. Ultimately, this program will provide both adaptation and mitigation benefits, as it improves the resilience of ecosystems to climate change stresses and provides potential REDD+* opportunities.
- USAID will invest \$2.2 million to partner with U.S. EPA to support capacity building for greenhouse gas inventories in Southeast Asia and East and Southern Africa. The program will also create a low-emission development modeling forum to build analytical capacities in developing countries. The program will promote south-south exchanges, adherence to international standards, transparent practices, and quality control of emissions information.
- USAID will invest \$500,000 in the FCCA, a joint project with the Rainforest Alliance to identify, develop, and pilot forest management practices, policies, and business models that support community forest projects in select countries and help them prepare for REDD+ credits, either through voluntary markets or from anticipated global carbon exchange markets. REDD+ preparedness includes establishing reference baselines, developing carbon calculations, and participating in national REDD+ frameworks and policy development.

* REDD+ includes reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests, and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries.

For more detailed information on U.S. fast start finance activities, including recipient country fact sheets, please visit the following websites:

Africa

<http://www.state.gov/g/oes/rls/rpts/faststart/merge/index.htm>

Asia

<http://www.state.gov/g/oes/rls/rpts/faststart/asia/index.htm>

Eastern Europe

<http://www.state.gov/g/oes/rls/rpts/faststart/europe/index.htm>

Latin America

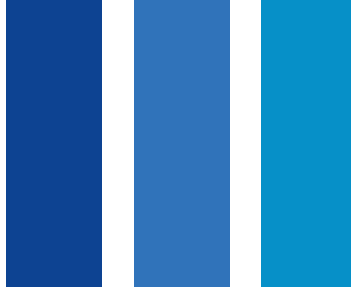
<http://www.state.gov/g/oes/rls/rpts/faststart/latinamerica/index.htm>

Middle East / North Africa

<http://www.state.gov/g/oes/rls/rpts/faststart/middleeast/index.htm>

Global programs

<http://www.state.gov/g/oes/rls/rpts/faststart/151744.htm>



Angola

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Support through U.S. Government Programs

Bilateral Programs	\$400,000
Regional U.S. Government Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Angola	
<i>The figure listed below indicates the amount of U.S. funding for the entire regional program.</i>	
U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) regional programs	\$8,500,000
Southern Africa clean energy program	\$3,200,000
Development/Export Finance	Not applicable (N/A)
Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting Angola, to Which the U.S. Contributes a Portion	
N/A	

Descriptions of U.S.-Supported Program Activities

BILATERAL U.S. GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS

- USAID is providing \$400,000 to support small farmers in the provinces of Bengo, Benguela, Huambo, and Kuanza Sul by training them in agricultural practices—such as using water more efficiently and improving soil fertility and plant nutrition—that increase the productivity of their crops while reducing soil erosion. This project is part of a broader USAID-supported effort to train farmers in appropriate land preparation, good planting practices, conservation, and better farming techniques.

REGIONAL U.S. GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS BENEFITING A NUMBER OF COUNTRIES, INCLUDING ANGOLA

- USAID's \$8.5 million regional climate change program works across sub-Saharan Africa on a number of activities with impact in Angola. These include:
 - Supporting ClimDev Africa, an 11-year joint initiative of USAID, the African Union, the African Development Bank, and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, that will focus on climate observations, climate services, climate risk management, and climate policy needs in Africa.
 - Helping African communities adapt to climate change by developing methodologies for vulnerability assessments; identifying research areas that will target critical issues, such as prevention of waterborne disease; and integrating climate change into projects in the natural resource management, agriculture, infrastructure, and health sectors.

- USAID is investing \$3.2 million in a clean energy program across several Southern African countries. Three programs are included:
 - The Africa Infrastructure Program, which provides technical assistance, capacity building, and advisory services for clean energy technology projects. This includes advising on the development of specific renewable energy projects, as well as assisting members of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) with preparing low-carbon development strategies to encourage the production of renewable energy.
 - Support for SADC member states and the Regional Electricity Regulators Association, which will undertake policy, legal, energy planning, and regulatory reforms that improve and promote energy efficiency and clean energy use.
 - The Private Financing Advisory Network, which mobilizes private-sector financing of projects that promote renewable, clean, and efficient energy.



Benin

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Support through U.S. Government Programs

Bilateral Programs	Not applicable (N/A)
Regional U.S. Government Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Benin	N/A
Development/Export Finance	N/A

Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting Benin, to Which the U.S. Contributes a Portion

Global Environment Facility (GEF)	\$800,000
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Descriptions of U.S.-Supported Program Activities

MULTILATERAL ACTIVITIES TO WHICH THE U.S. CONTRIBUTES A PORTION

- As part of a broad initiative with 18 regional partners, the GEF is providing \$0.8 million to a project that will leverage an additional \$0.6 million in co-financing to support low-carbon economic development in West African countries. The project is being implemented by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization in conjunction with the Economic Community of West African States Center on Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency. *The U.S. contributed \$37 million for climate investments through the GEF in Fiscal Year 2010.*



Burkina Faso

Note: The figures provided here do not necessarily reflect the sum total of climate-related financing provided by the U.S. government to this country; please see the Overview for information on our methodology. Funding above \$1 million is rounded to the nearest hundred thousand.

Support through U.S. Government Programs

Bilateral Programs	Not applicable (N/A)
Regional U.S. Government Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Burkina Faso	N/A
Development/Export Finance	N/A

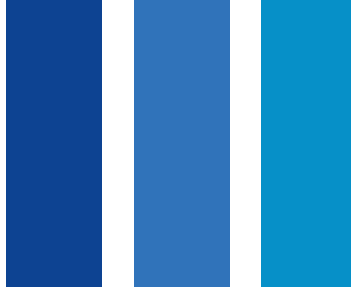
Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting Burkina Faso, to Which the U.S. Contributes a Portion

Global Environment Facility (GEF)	\$2,300,000
Forest Investment Program (FIP)	Funding proposal under development

Descriptions of U.S.-Supported Program Activities

MULTILATERAL ACTIVITIES TO WHICH THE U.S. CONTRIBUTES A PORTION

- The GEF is providing \$1.5 million to a project that will leverage an additional \$13.7 million in co-financing to validate the potential of greenhouse gas reduction through the promotion of *Jatropha curcas* oil as a substitute for diesel in Burkina Faso. The project is being implemented by the United Nations Development Programme in conjunction with the Ministry of Environment. *The U.S. contributed \$37 million for climate investments through the GEF in Fiscal Year (FY) 2010.*
- As part of a broad initiative with 18 regional partners, the GEF is providing \$0.8 million to a project that will leverage an additional \$0.6 million in co-financing to support low carbon economic development in West African countries. The project is being implemented by the United Nations Industrial Development Programme in conjunction with the Economic Community of West African States Center on Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency. *The U.S. contributed \$37 million for climate investments through the GEF in FY 2010.*
- Burkina Faso has been selected as a pilot program under the FIP, which will provide financing to support Burkina Faso's efforts to reduce deforestation and forest degradation and promote the sustainable forest management that leads to emission reductions and the protection of carbon reservoirs. *The U.S. contributed \$20 million to the FIP in FY 2010.*



Burundi

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Support through U.S. Government Programs

Bilateral Programs

Not applicable (N/A)

Regional U.S. Government Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Burundi

The figures listed below indicate the amount of U.S. funding for the entire regional program.

Central Africa Regional Program for the Environment (CARPE), which helps protect and reduce greenhouse gas emissions from 12 major Central Africa forest landscapes comprising 55 million hectares	\$13,900,000
Low-carbon energy projects, policies, and regulations in East Africa	\$2,500,000
Agriculture program that provides climate change benefits by spreading improved technologies and production methods	\$2,200,000

Development/Export Finance

N/A

Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting Burundi, to Which the U.S. Contributes a Portion

Global Environment Facility (GEF)	\$2,000,000
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Descriptions of U.S.-Supported Program Activities

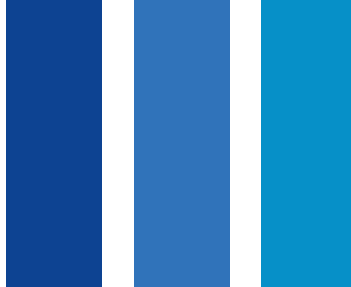
REGIONAL U.S. GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS BENEFITING A NUMBER OF COUNTRIES, INCLUDING BURUNDI

- CARPE is a \$20.5 million biodiversity conservation program in Fiscal Year 2010, of which \$13.9 million has climate change benefits. It will improve the management of 12 forest landscapes that comprise 55 million hectares of land across seven central African countries. Better management of these ecosystems will reduce greenhouse gas emissions by decreasing the rate of deforestation and protecting the large carbon stocks of the region, sequestering carbon in the forest biomass, and improving conditions for local and community forest management. CARPE works within the following African countries: Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Republic of Congo, and Rwanda. Activities include:
 - Improving the management of 12 forest landscapes that comprise 55 million hectares of land and reducing greenhouse gas emissions across seven central African countries by decreasing the rate of deforestation, sequestering carbon in the forest biomass, and improving conditions for local and community forest management.
 - Assisting six central African countries with monitoring logging, and helping governments create national forest atlases that increase transparency and compliance with national laws and international standards. Forested central African countries depend on logging for economic development, employment, and exports, so improved logging practices is a necessary component of effective low-emission development strategies.

- Supporting satellite remote sensing to monitor forest cover changes and developing maps that provide a snapshot of current land use, estimate carbon stocks, and track changes in land cover. The program enables a central African organization to distribute these mapping products throughout the region and to train African technicians in their applications.
- Working with six central African countries and the Central African Regional Commission on Forests to develop systems that monitor, verify, and report on carbon stocks and deforestation, and developing policies and procedures that reduce greenhouse gas emissions from tropical forests.
- To encourage the development of low-carbon energy projects in east Africa, USAID will invest \$2.5 million to support the integration of greenhouse gas-reducing technologies into economic growth and poverty reduction programs. USAID will also work with regional energy and economic development institutions to reduce the barriers to using clean energy technologies.
- The U.S. Agency for International Development will support regional investments in agricultural science and technology that aim to rapidly spread improved technologies and production methods throughout East Africa, thereby helping local communities adapt to increasingly variable weather. Potential activities under this \$2.2 million program include promoting productivity-enhancing technologies, and the extension of innovative land, soil, and water management techniques

MULTILATERAL ACTIVITIES TO WHICH THE U.S. CONTRIBUTES A PORTION

- The GEF is providing \$2 million to a project that will leverage an additional \$22.5 million in co-financing to scale-up the use of energy-efficient and modern, lighting products to household electricity users in Burundi. The project is being implemented by the World Bank in conjunction with Burundi's utility company, Para-statal Regideso. The scope of the project is country-wide. *The U.S. contributed \$37 million for climate investments through the GEF in Fiscal Year 2010.*



Cameroon

Note: The figures provided here do not necessarily reflect the sum total of climate-related financing provided by the U.S. government to this country; please see the Overview for information on our methodology. Funding above \$1 million is rounded to the nearest hundred thousand.

Support through U.S. Government Programs

Bilateral Programs

Not applicable (N/A)

Regional U.S. Government Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Cameroon

The figure listed below indicates the amount of U.S. funding for the entire regional program.

Central Africa Regional Program for the Environment (CARPE), which helps protect and reduce greenhouse gas emission from 12 major Central Africa forest landscapes comprising 55 million hectares \$13,900,000

Development/Export Finance

N/A

Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting Cameroon, to Which the U.S. Contributes a Portion

Global Environment Facility (GEF) \$3,500,000

Descriptions of U.S.-Supported Program Activities

REGIONAL U.S. GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS BENEFITING A NUMBER OF COUNTRIES, INCLUDING CAMEROON

- CARPE is a \$20.5 million biodiversity conservation program in Fiscal Year (FY) 2010, of which \$13.9 million has climate change benefits. It will improve the management of 12 forest landscapes that comprise 55 million hectares of land across seven central African countries. Better management of these ecosystems will reduce greenhouse gas emissions by decreasing the rate of deforestation and protecting the large carbon stocks of the region, sequestering carbon in the forest biomass, and improving conditions for local and community forest management. CARPE works within the following African countries: Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Republic of Congo, and Rwanda. Activities include:
 - Improving the management of 12 forest landscapes that comprise 55 million hectares of land and reducing greenhouse gas emissions across seven central African countries by decreasing the rate of deforestation, sequestering carbon in the forest biomass, and improving conditions for local and community forest management.
 - Assisting six central African countries with monitoring logging and helping governments create national forest atlases that increase transparency and compliance with national laws and international standards. Forested central African countries depend on logging for economic development, employment, and exports, so improved logging practices is a necessary component of effective low-emission development strategies.

- Supporting satellite remote sensing to monitor forest cover changes and developing maps that provide a snapshot of current land use, estimate carbon stocks, and track changes in land cover. The program enables a central African organization to distribute these mapping products throughout the region and to train African technicians in their applications.
- Working with six central African countries and the Central African Regional Commission on Forests to develop systems that monitor, verify, and report on carbon stocks and deforestation, and developing policies and procedures that reduce greenhouse gas emissions from tropical forests.

MULTILATERAL ACTIVITIES TO WHICH THE U.S. CONTRIBUTES A PORTION

- As part of a Congo Basin regional initiative, the GEF is providing \$3.5 million to a project that will leverage an additional \$6.5 million in co-financing to contribute to sustainable forest management through harmonization of forest policies in Central Africa with a focus on illegal logging, market incentives, and governance issues. The project is being implemented by the United Nations Environment Programme in conjunction with the World Resources Institute, the Ministry of Tourism and Environment, Congo, the Ministry of Water, Forestry, Fisheries, Hunting, and Environment, the Central African Republic, Equatorial Guinea, and the Central African Forests Commission. *The U.S. contributed \$37 million for climate investments through the GEF in FY 2010.*



Cape Verde

Note: The figures provided here do not necessarily reflect the sum total of climate-related financing provided by the U.S. government to this country; please see the Overview for information on our methodology. Funding above \$1 million is rounded to the nearest hundred thousand.

Support through U.S. Government Programs

Bilateral Programs	Not applicable (N/A)
Regional U.S. Government Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Cape Verde	N/A
Development/Export Finance	N/A

Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting Cape Verde, to Which the U.S. Contributes a Portion

Global Environment Facility (GEF)	\$2,800,000
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Descriptions of U.S.-Supported Program Activities

MULTILATERAL ACTIVITIES TO WHICH THE U.S. CONTRIBUTES A PORTION

- The GEF is providing \$2 million to a project that will leverage an additional \$2.3 million in co-financing to provide a systematic approach to addressing barriers to the development of small- to medium-scale renewable energy based systems in Cape Verde. The project is being implemented by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) in conjunction with the Ministry of Industry and Energy, ELECTRA, and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Center for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency. The scope of the project is country-wide. *The U.S. contributed \$37 million for climate investments through the GEF in Fiscal Year (FY) 2010.*
- As part of a broad initiative with 18 regional partners, the GEF is providing \$0.8 million to a project that will leverage an additional \$0.6 million in co-financing to support low-carbon economic development in West African countries. The project is being implemented by UNIDO in conjunction with the ECOWAS Center on Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency. *The U.S. contributed \$37 million for climate investments through the GEF in FY 2010.*



Central African Republic

Note: The figures provided here do not necessarily reflect the sum total of climate-related financing provided by the U.S. government to this country; please see the Overview for information on our methodology. Funding above \$1 million is rounded to the nearest hundred thousand.

Support through U.S. Government Programs

Bilateral Programs

Not applicable (N/A)

Regional U.S. Government Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including the Central African Republic

The figures listed below indicate the amount of U.S. funding for the entire regional program.

Central Africa Regional Program for the Environment (CARPE), which helps protect and reduce greenhouse gas emission from 12 major Central Africa forest landscapes comprising 55 million hectares regional programs	\$13,900,000
Low-carbon energy projects, policies, and regulations in East Africa	\$2,500,000
Agriculture program that provides climate change benefits by spreading improved technologies and production methods	\$2,200,000

Development/Export Finance

N/A

Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting the Central African Republic, to Which the U.S. Contributes a Portion

Global Environment Facility (GEF)	\$3,500,000
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Descriptions of U.S.-Supported Program Activities

REGIONAL U.S. GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS BENEFITING A NUMBER OF COUNTRIES, INCLUDING CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

- CARPE is a \$20.5 million biodiversity conservation program in Fiscal Year (FY) 2010, of which \$13.9 million has climate change benefits. It will improve the management of 12 forest landscapes that comprise 55 million hectares of land across seven central African countries. Better management of these ecosystems will reduce greenhouse gas emissions by decreasing the rate of deforestation and protecting the large carbon stocks of the region, sequestering carbon in the forest biomass, and improving conditions for local and community forest management. CARPE works within the following African countries: Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Republic of Congo, and Rwanda. Activities include:
- Improving the management of 12 forest landscapes that comprise 55 million hectares of land and reducing greenhouse gas emissions across seven central African countries by decreasing the rate of deforestation, sequestering carbon in the forest biomass, and improving conditions for local and community forest management.

U.S. CLIMATE FUNDING IN FY 2010

- Assisting six central African countries with monitoring logging and helping governments create national forest atlases that increase transparency and compliance with national laws and international standards. Forested central African countries depend on logging for economic development, employment, and exports, so improved logging practices is a necessary component of effective low-emission development strategies.
- Supporting satellite remote sensing to monitor forest cover changes and developing maps that provide a snapshot of current land use, estimate carbon stocks, and track changes in land cover. The program enables a central African organization to distribute these mapping products throughout the region and to train African technicians in their applications.
- Working with six central African countries and the Central African Regional Commission on Forests to develop systems that monitor, verify, and report on carbon stocks and deforestation, and developing policies and procedures that reduce greenhouse gas emissions from tropical forests.
- To encourage the development of low-carbon energy projects in East Africa, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will invest \$2.5 million to support governments in the integration of greenhouse gas-reducing technologies into economic growth and poverty reduction programs. USAID will also work with regional energy and economic development institutions to reduce the barriers to using clean energy technologies.
- USAID will support regional investments in agricultural science and technology that aim to rapidly spread improved technologies and production methods throughout East Africa, thereby helping local communities adapt to increasingly variable weather. Potential activities under this \$2.2 million program include promoting productivity-enhancing technologies, and the extension of innovative land, soil, and water management techniques.

MULTILATERAL ACTIVITIES TO WHICH THE U.S. CONTRIBUTES A PORTION

- As part of a Congo Basin regional initiative, the GEF is providing \$3.5 million to a project that will leverage an additional \$6.5 million in co-financing to contribute to sustainable forest management through harmonization of forest policies in Central Africa with a focus on illegal logging, market incentives, and governance issues. The project is being implemented by the United Nations Environment Programme in conjunction with the World Resources Institute, the Ministry of Tourism and Environment, Congo, the Ministry of Water, Forestry, Fisheries, Hunting, and Environment, the Central African Republic, Equatorial Guinea, and the Central African Forests Commission. *The U.S. contributed \$37 million for climate investments through the GEF in FY 2010.*



Chad

Note: The figures provided here do not necessarily reflect the sum total of climate-related financing provided by the U.S. government to this country; please see the Overview for information on our methodology. Funding above \$1 million is rounded to the nearest hundred thousand.

Support through U.S. Government Programs

Bilateral Programs	Not applicable (N/A)
Regional U.S. Government Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Chad	N/A
Development/Export Finance	N/A

Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting Chad, to Which the U.S. Contributes a Portion

Global Environment Facility (GEF)	\$800,000
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Descriptions of U.S.-Supported Program Activities

MULTILATERAL ACTIVITIES TO WHICH THE U.S. CONTRIBUTES A PORTION

- As part of a broad initiative with 18 regional partners, the GEF is providing \$0.8 million to a project that will leverage an additional \$0.6 million in co-financing to support low-carbon economic development in West African countries. The project is being implemented by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization in conjunction with the Economic Community of West African States Center on Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency. *The U.S. contributed \$37 million for climate investments through the GEF in Fiscal Year 2010.*



Comoros

Note: The figures provided here do not necessarily reflect the sum total of climate-related financing provided by the U.S. government to this country; please see the Overview for information on our methodology. Funding above \$1 million is rounded to the nearest hundred thousand.

Support through U.S. Government Programs

Bilateral Programs

Not applicable (N/A)

Regional U.S. Government Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Comoros

The figures listed below indicate the amount of U.S. funding for the entire regional program.

Low-carbon energy projects, policies, and regulations in East Africa \$2,500,000

Agriculture program that provides climate change benefits by spreading improved technologies and production methods \$2,200,000

Development/Export Finance

N/A

Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting Comoros, to Which the U.S. Contributes a Portion

N/A

Descriptions of U.S.-Supported Program Activities

REGIONAL U.S. GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS BENEFITING A NUMBER OF COUNTRIES, INCLUDING COMOROS

- To encourage the development of low-carbon energy projects in east Africa, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will invest \$2.5 million to support governments in developing policies, regulations, and laws that integrate greenhouse gas-reducing technologies into economic growth and poverty reduction programs. USAID will also work with regional energy and economic development institutions to reduce the barriers to using clean energy technologies.
- USAID will support regional investments in agricultural science and technology that aim to rapidly spread improved technologies and production methods throughout East Africa, thereby helping local communities adapt to increasingly variable weather. Potential activities under this \$2.2 million program include promoting productivity-enhancing technologies, and the extension of innovative land, soil, and water management techniques



Republic of the Congo

Note: The figures provided here do not necessarily reflect the sum total of climate-related financing provided by the U.S. government to this country; please see the Overview for information on our methodology. Funding above \$1 million is rounded to the nearest hundred thousand.

Support through U.S. Government Programs

Bilateral Programs

Not applicable (N/A)

Regional U.S. Government Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including the Republic of the Congo

The figure listed below indicates the amount of U.S. funding for the entire regional program.

Central Africa Regional Program for the Environment (CARPE), which helps protect and reduce greenhouse gas emission from 12 major Central Africa forest landscapes comprising 55 million hectares regional programs

\$13,900,000

Development/Export Finance

N/A

Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting Republic of the Congo, to Which the U.S. Contributes a Portion

Global Environment Facility (GEF)

\$3,500,000

Descriptions of U.S.-Supported Program Activities

REGIONAL U.S. GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS BENEFITING A NUMBER OF COUNTRIES, INCLUDING REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

- CARPE is a \$20.5 million biodiversity conservation program in Fiscal Year (FY) 2010, of which \$13.9 million has climate change benefits. It will improve the management of 12 forest landscapes that comprise 55 million hectares of land across seven central African countries. Better management of these ecosystems will reduce greenhouse gas emissions by decreasing the rate of deforestation and protecting the large carbon stocks of the region, sequestering carbon in the forest biomass, and improving conditions for local and community forest management. CARPE works within the following African countries: Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Republic of Congo, and Rwanda. Activities include:
 - Improving the management of 12 forest landscapes that comprise 55 million hectares of land and reducing greenhouse gas emissions across seven central African countries by decreasing the rate of deforestation, sequestering carbon in the forest biomass, and improving conditions for local and community forest management.
 - Assisting six central African countries with monitoring logging and helping governments create national forest atlases that increase transparency and compliance with national laws and international standards. Forested central African countries depend on logging for economic development, employment, and exports, so improved logging practices is a necessary component of effective low-emission development strategies.

U.S. CLIMATE FUNDING IN FY 2010

- Supporting satellite remote sensing to monitor forest cover changes and developing maps that provide a snapshot of current land use, estimate carbon stocks, and track changes in land cover. The program enables a central African organization to distribute these mapping products throughout the region and to train African technicians in their applications.
- Working with six central African countries and the Central African Regional Commission on Forests to develop systems that monitor, verify, and report on carbon stocks and deforestation, and develop policies and procedures that reduce greenhouse gas emissions from tropical forests.

MULTILATERAL ACTIVITIES TO WHICH THE U.S. CONTRIBUTES A PORTION

- As part of a Congo Basin regional initiative, the GEF is providing \$3.5 million to a project that will leverage an additional \$6.5 million in co-financing to contribute to sustainable forest management through harmonization of forest policies in Central Africa with a focus on illegal logging, market incentives, and governance issues. The project is being implemented by the United Nations Environment Programme in conjunction with the World Resources Institute, the Ministry of Tourism and Environment, Congo, the Ministry of Water, Forestry, Fisheries, Hunting, and Environment, the Central African Republic, Equatorial Guinea, and the Central African Forests Commission. *The U.S. contributed \$37 million for climate investments through the GEF in FY 2010.*



Côte d'Ivoire

Note: The figures provided here do not necessarily reflect the sum total of climate-related financing provided by the U.S. government to this country; please see the Overview for information on our methodology. Funding above \$1 million is rounded to the nearest hundred thousand.

Support through U.S. Government Programs

Bilateral Programs

Not applicable (N/A)

Regional U.S. Government Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Côte d'Ivoire

The figures listed below indicate the amount of U.S. funding for the entire regional program.

Clean energy	\$3,900,000
Sustainable land use	\$2,000,000
Food security with climate change benefits	\$800,000

Development/Export Finance

N/A

Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting Côte d'Ivoire, to Which the U.S. Contributes a Portion

Global Environment Facility (GEF)	\$5,800,000
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Descriptions of U.S.-Supported Program Activities

REGIONAL U.S. GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS BENEFITING A NUMBER OF COUNTRIES, INCLUDING CÔTE D'IVOIRE

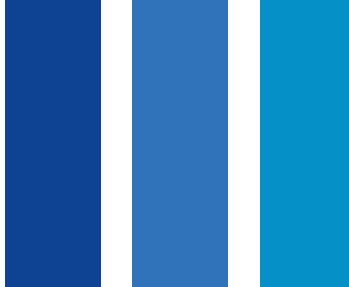
- Across several West African nations, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will invest \$3.9 million in a new activity that will focus on reducing carbon emissions by promoting energy efficiency and cleaner energy production, and by strengthening institutions. The Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) strategy for reducing carbon emissions works to strengthen the West African Power Pool, which will facilitate the production of cleaner energy, such as hydropower. Increasing the reliable supply of electricity from renewable energy production and system efficiencies will reduce carbon emissions.
- The Sustainable and Thriving Environment for West African Regional Development (STEWARD) project supports the Upper Guinea Forest Ecosystem in Guinea, Côte d'Ivoire, Liberia, and Sierra Leone. A \$2 million USAID investment in Fiscal Year (FY) 2010 will focus on managing transboundary carbon landscapes. The project will empower communities and local governments to participate in international carbon markets and take advantage of other resource conservation incentives, thereby reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Working with the U.S. Geological Survey, USAID will analyze changes in land use and land cover over the past two decades to assess both the extent of the forest cover and the condition of land resources to strengthen land management and land-use planning.
- USAID will invest \$800,000 in work with the West and Central African Council for Agricultural Research and Development on research that focuses on developing drought- and pest-resistant rice, drought-tolerant maize, and insect-resistant millet, sorghum, and cassava.

U.S. CLIMATE FUNDING IN FY 2010

- A \$500,000 investment in the West Africa Water Supply, Sanitation, and Hygiene project in Burkina Faso, Ghana, Mali, and Niger will go toward planning the size, design, and siting of infrastructure projects, taking into account expected variability in water availability or quality from climatic changes, and the increased potential for extreme weather events that could damage water systems. This project will also address specific climate change scenarios, as well as plan for climate change adaptation for peri-urban and rural areas.

MULTILATERAL ACTIVITIES TO WHICH THE U.S. CONTRIBUTES A PORTION

- GEF is providing \$1 million to a project that will leverage an additional \$2.3 million in co-financing to support an investment in five pilot mini grid (photovoltaic, waste-to-energy) systems. The project is being implemented by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) in conjunction with the Ministry of Mines and Energy, and will be coordinated with other similar GEF projects in the region under the West Africa Programmatic Approach. *The U.S. contributed \$37 million for climate investments through the GEF in FY 2010.*
- The GEF is providing \$1 million to a project that will leverage an additional \$2.8 million in co-financing to reduce GHG emissions through efficient lighting market transformation and progressive phasing out of incandescent bulbs in the residential, municipal, and institutional sectors in Côte d'Ivoire. The project is being implemented by the United Nations Environment Programme in conjunction with the Directorate General of Electricity of the Ministry of Mines and Energy. The scope of the project is nationwide. *The U.S. contributed \$37 million for climate investments through the GEF in FY 2010.*
- The GEF is providing \$3 million to a project that will leverage an additional \$36.6 million in co-financing to transfer a composting technology and to improve sustainable waste management in the agglomeration of Abidjan. Funding will help build a 1,000 metric ton/day industrial composting unit contributing to greenhouse gas emission reduction and producing residuals that have agricultural applications. The project is being implemented by the African Development Bank. *The U.S. contributed \$37 million for climate investments through the GEF in FY 2010.*
- As part of a broad initiative with 18 regional partners, the GEF is providing \$0.8 million to a project that will leverage an additional \$0.6 million in co-financing to support low-carbon economic development in West African countries. The project is being implemented by UNIDO in conjunction with the ECOWAS Center on Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency. *The U.S. contributed \$37 million for climate investments through the GEF in FY 2010.*



Democratic Republic of the Congo

Note: The figures provided here do not necessarily reflect the sum total of climate-related financing provided by the U.S. government to this country; please see the Overview for information on our methodology. Funding above \$1 million is rounded to the nearest hundred thousand.

Support through U.S. Government Programs

Bilateral Programs **\$10,800,000**

Regional U.S. Government Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including the Democratic Republic of the Congo

The figures listed below indicate the amount of U.S. funding for the entire regional program.

Central Africa Regional Program for the Environment (CARPE), which helps protect and reduce greenhouse gas emission from 12 major Central Africa forest landscapes comprising 55 million hectares **\$13,900,000**

Clean regional program across sub-Saharan Africa that includes adaptation and clean energy initiatives **\$8,500,000**

Development/Export Finance **Not applicable**

Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting the Democratic Republic of the Congo, to Which the U.S. Contributes a Portion

Forest Investment Program (FIP) *To-be-determined share of \$100,000,000*

Global Environment Facility (GEF) **\$3,500,000**

Descriptions of U.S.-Supported Program Activities

BILATERAL U.S. GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS

- The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is investing \$3 million to promote conservation in agricultural practices by reducing soil erosion and increasing productivity in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), which will reduce net emissions from the agriculture sector by decreasing the amount of forest land that is converted to farmland.
- USAID is investing \$2 million in building sustainable charcoal production to meet energy demands in a renewable and sustainable way. Because of agriculture's links to deforestation in the DRC, clean and sustainable energy interventions that are linked to agriculture will have the greatest impact on reducing emissions and creating a cleaner, healthier, and sustainable environment. USAID will work to build sustainable wood lots for charcoal production, ensuring both income and a sustainable energy supply for rural communities with no access to grid electricity.
- USAID is investing \$2 million in the DRC to promote soil and water conservation and nitrogen-fixing plants, which will help agricultural systems adapt to meet energy demands and take pressure off of forested resources. Agricultural intensification reduces pressures on forest lands that have the potential to provide carbon sequestration opportunities.
- USAID will provide \$1.9 million to help communities manage and restore forested areas and increase carbon sequestration in three local landscapes: Ituri, Maringa-Lopori Wamba, and Salonga.

U.S. CLIMATE FUNDING IN FY 2010

- USAID is investing \$1 million in the DRC to manage tree crops—rubber, coffee, cocoa, oil palm, cashew, and mango—that will grow new woody biomass to create new income and employment opportunities, and increase carbon sequestration. The project will conduct annual monitoring of the carbon sequestered as a result.
- USAID is providing \$250,000 to increase water storage to reduce variability in the water supply in the DRC, helping to increase resilience to climate stresses on water systems.
- USAID is investing \$250,000 to develop improved cook stoves that consume wood and charcoal more efficiently and effectively, thereby reducing both greenhouse gas emissions and indoor air pollutants in the DRC.

REGIONAL U.S. GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS BENEFITING A NUMBER OF COUNTRIES, INCLUDING DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

- CARPE is a \$20.5 million biodiversity conservation program in Fiscal Year (FY) 2010, of which \$13.9 million has climate change benefits. It will improve the management of 12 forest landscapes that comprise 55 million hectares of land across seven central African countries. Better management of these ecosystems will reduce greenhouse gas emissions by decreasing the rate of deforestation and protecting the large carbon stocks of the region, sequestering carbon in the forest biomass, and improving conditions for local and community forest management. CARPE works within the following African countries: Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Republic of Congo, and Rwanda. Activities include:
 - Improving the management of 12 forest landscapes that comprise 55 million hectares of land and reducing greenhouse gas emissions across seven central African countries by decreasing the rate of deforestation, sequestering carbon in the forest biomass, and improving conditions for local and community forest management.
 - Assisting six central African countries with monitoring logging and helping governments create national forest atlases that increase transparency and compliance with national laws and international standards. Forested central African countries depend on logging for economic development, employment, and exports, so improved logging practices is a necessary component of effective low-emission development strategies.
 - Supporting satellite remote sensing to monitor forest cover changes and developing maps that provide a snapshot of current land use, estimate carbon stocks, and track changes in land cover. The program enables a central African organization to distribute these mapping products throughout the region and to train African technicians in their applications.
 - Working with six central African countries and the Central African Regional Commission on Forests to develop systems that monitor, verify, and report on carbon stocks and deforestation, and develop policies and procedures that reduce greenhouse gas emissions from tropical forests.
- USAID's \$8.5 million regional climate change program works across sub-Saharan Africa on a number of activities with impacts on the DRC. These activities include:
 - Supporting ClimDev Africa, an 11-year joint initiative of USAID, the African Union, the African Development Bank, and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, that will focus on climate observations, climate services, climate risk management, and climate policy needs in Africa.

- Helping African communities adapt to climate change by developing methodologies for vulnerability assessments; identifying research areas that will target critical issues, such as prevention of waterborne disease; and integrating climate change into projects in the natural resource management, agriculture, infrastructure, and health sectors.

MULTILATERAL ACTIVITIES TO WHICH THE U.S. CONTRIBUTES A PORTION

- The DRC has been selected as a pilot program under the FIP, which will provide financing to support the DRC's efforts to reduce deforestation and forest degradation and promote the sustainable forest management that leads to emission reductions and the protection of carbon reservoirs. *The U.S. contributed \$20 million to the FIP in FY 2010.*
- As part of a Congo Basin regional initiative, the GEF is providing \$3.5 million to a project that will leverage an additional \$6.5 million in co-financing to contribute to sustainable forest management through harmonization of forest policies in Central Africa, with a focus on illegal logging, market incentives, and governance issues. The project is being implemented by the United Nations Environment Programme in conjunction with the World Resources Institute, the Ministry of Tourism and Environment, Congo, the Ministry of Water, Forestry, Fisheries, Hunting, and Environment, the Central African Republic, Equatorial Guinea, and the Central African Forests Commission. *The U.S. contributed \$37 million for climate investments through the GEF in FY 2010.*



Djibouti

Note: The figures provided here do not necessarily reflect the sum total of climate-related financing provided by the U.S. government to this country; please see the Overview for information on our methodology. Funding above \$1 million is rounded to the nearest hundred thousand.

Support through U.S. Government Programs

Bilateral Programs

Not applicable (N/A)

Regional U.S. Government Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Djibouti

The figures listed below indicate the amount of U.S. funding for the entire regional program.

Low-carbon energy projects, policies, and regulations in East Africa \$2,500,000

Agriculture program that provides climate change benefits by spreading improved technologies and production methods \$2,200,000

Development/Export Finance

N/A

Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting Djibouti, to Which the U.S. Contributes a Portion

N/A

Descriptions of U.S.-Supported Program Activities

REGIONAL U.S. GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS BENEFITING A NUMBER OF COUNTRIES, INCLUDING DJIBOUTI

- To encourage the development of low-carbon energy projects in East Africa, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will invest \$2.5 million to support governments in developing policies, regulations, and laws that integrate greenhouse gas-reducing technologies into economic growth and poverty reduction programs. USAID will also work with regional energy and economic development institutions to reduce the barriers to using clean energy technologies.
- USAID will support regional investments in agricultural science and technology that aim to rapidly spread improved technologies and production methods throughout East Africa, thereby helping local communities adapt to increasingly variable weather. Potential activities under this \$2.2 million program include promoting productivity-enhancing technologies, and the extension of innovative land, soil, and water management techniques



Equatorial Guinea

Note: The figures provided here do not necessarily reflect the sum total of climate-related financing provided by the U.S. government to this country; please see the [Overview](#) for information on our methodology. Funding above \$1 million is rounded to the nearest hundred thousand.

Support through U.S. Government Programs

Bilateral Programs

Not applicable (N/A)

Regional U.S. Government Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Equatorial Guinea

The figure listed below indicates the amount of U.S. funding for the entire regional program.

Central Africa Regional Program for the Environment (CARPE), which helps protect and reduce greenhouse gas emission from 12 major Central Africa forest landscapes comprising 55 million hectares \$13,900,000

Development/Export Finance

N/A

Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting Equatorial Guinea, to Which the U.S. Contributes a Portion

Global Environment Facility (GEF) \$3,500,000

Descriptions of U.S.-Supported Program Activities

REGIONAL U.S. GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS BENEFITING A NUMBER OF COUNTRIES, INCLUDING EQUATORIAL GUINEA

- CARPE is a \$20.5 million biodiversity conservation program in Fiscal Year (FY) 2010, of which \$13.9 million has climate change benefits. It will improve the management of 12 forest landscapes that comprise 55 million hectares of land across seven central African countries. Better management of these ecosystems will reduce greenhouse gas emissions by decreasing the rate of deforestation and protecting the large carbon stocks of the region, sequestering carbon in the forest biomass, and improving conditions for local and community forest management. CARPE works within the following African countries: Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Republic of Congo, and Rwanda. Activities include:
 - Improving the management of 12 forest landscapes that comprise 55 million hectares of land and reducing greenhouse gas emissions across seven central African countries by decreasing the rate of deforestation, sequestering carbon in the forest biomass, and improving conditions for local and community forest management.
 - Assisting six central African countries with monitoring logging and helping governments create national forest atlases that increase transparency and compliance with national laws and international standards. Forested central African countries depend on logging for economic development, employment, and exports, so improved logging practices is a necessary component of effective low-emission development strategies.
 - Supporting satellite remote sensing to monitor forest cover changes and developing maps that provide a snapshot of current land use, estimate carbon stocks, and track changes in land cover. The program enables a central African organization to distribute these mapping products throughout the region and to train African technicians in their applications.

U.S. CLIMATE FUNDING IN FY 2010

- Working with six central African countries and the Central African Regional Commission on Forests to develop systems that monitor, verify, and report on carbon stocks and deforestation, and developing policies and procedures that reduce greenhouse gas emissions from tropical forests.

MULTILATERAL ACTIVITIES TO WHICH THE U.S. CONTRIBUTES A PORTION

- As part of a Congo Basin regional initiative, the GEF is providing \$3.5 million to a project that will leverage an additional \$6.5 million in co-financing to contribute to sustainable forest management through harmonization of forest policies in Central Africa with a focus on illegal logging, market incentives, and governance issues. The project is being implemented by the United Nations Environment Programme in conjunction with the World Resources Institute, the Ministry of Tourism and Environment, Congo, the Ministry of Water, Forestry, Fisheries, Hunting, and Environment, the Central African Republic, Equatorial Guinea, and the Central African Forests Commission. *The U.S. contributed \$37 million for climate investments through the GEF in FY 2010.*



Ethiopia

Note: The figures provided here do not necessarily reflect the sum total of climate-related financing provided by the U.S. government to this country; please see the Overview for information on our methodology. Funding above \$1 million is rounded to the nearest hundred thousand.

Support through U.S. Government Programs

Bilateral Programs	\$6,800,000
Regional U.S. Government Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Ethiopia	
<i>The figures listed below indicate the amount of U.S. funding for the entire regional program.</i>	
Regional program across sub-Saharan Africa that includes adaptation and clean energy initiatives	\$8,500,000
Agriculture program that provides climate change benefits by spreading improved technologies and production methods	\$2,200,000
Program to promote clean energy technologies	\$500,000
Development/Export Finance	Not applicable
Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting Ethiopia, to Which the U.S. Contributes a Portion	
Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF)	\$5,300,000
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	\$3,300,000

Descriptions of U.S.-Supported Program Activities

BILATERAL U.S. GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS

- The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is investing \$2.5 million to increasing resilience to climatic shocks in drought-prone regions in Ethiopia by strengthening disaster early-warning systems and through livelihood-based responses. The program will improve the sustainability of commercial livestock herds, by maintaining core breeding stock through supplementary feeding and animal health services and by preventing the degradation and overexploitation of water resources.
- USAID will invest \$2 million to work with more than 50,000 poor rural households in food-insecure and environmentally degraded areas in Ethiopia to create new income-generating opportunities by linking them to markets and providing microfinance services. The project will also build the capacity of public-sector extension and research personnel and growers to adapt their production systems to changing climatic conditions.
- USAID will invest \$500,000 to build the adaptive capacity of 250,000 food-insecure households in the Tigray and Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples regions. The project will improve crops and establish a sustainable and profitable seed system. It will also provide resource-poor farmers access to high-quality planting material to help strengthen potato and sweet potato production, making them more resilient to climate stresses on agriculture.

REGIONAL U.S. GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS BENEFITING A NUMBER OF COUNTRIES, INCLUDING ETHIOPIA

- USAID's \$8.5 million regional climate change program works across sub-Saharan Africa on a number of activities with impact in Ethiopia. These include:
 - Supporting ClimDev Africa, an 11-year joint initiative of USAID, the African Union, the African Development Bank, and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa that will focus on climate observations, climate services, climate risk management, and climate policy needs in Africa.
 - Helping African communities adapt to climate change by developing methodologies for vulnerability assessments; identifying research areas that will target critical issues, such as prevention of waterborne disease; and integrating climate change into projects in the natural resource management, agriculture, infrastructure, and health sectors.
- To encourage the development of low-carbon energy projects in east Africa, USAID will invest \$2.5 million to support governments in developing policies, regulations, and laws that integrate greenhouse gas-reducing technologies into economic growth and poverty reduction programs. USAID will also work with regional energy and economic development institutions to reduce the barriers to using clean energy technologies.
- USAID will support regional investments in agricultural science and technology that aim to rapidly spread improved technologies and production methods throughout East Africa, thereby helping local communities adapt to increasingly variable weather. Potential activities under this program include promoting productivity-enhancing technologies, and the extension of innovative land, soil, and water management techniques.

MULTILATERAL ACTIVITIES TO WHICH THE U.S. CONTRIBUTES A PORTION

- The LDCF is providing \$5.3 million to a project that will leverage an additional \$17.4 million in co-financing to support local communities and administrations to design and implement adaptation actions aimed at reducing vulnerability and building resilience in the most vulnerable communities. The project is being implemented by the United Nations Development Programme. *The U.S. contributed \$30 million to the LDCF in Fiscal Year (FY) 2010.*
- As part of a regional initiative, the GEF is providing \$3.3 million to a project that will leverage an additional \$2.5 million in co-financing to support the implementation of sustainable transport solutions, among policymakers, stakeholders, and the general public in East Africa and beyond. The activities include technical design, implementation, policy, and regulatory reform to improve the public mass transport system. The project is being implemented by the United Nations Environment Programme in conjunction with the United Nations Human Settlements Programme, the Institute for Transportation and Development Policy Europe. TRL, and the City Councils of Addis Ababa, Kampala and Nairobi. *The U.S. contributed \$37 million for climate investments through the GEF in FY 2010.*



Gabon

Note: The figures provided here do not necessarily reflect the sum total of climate-related financing provided by the U.S. government to this country; please see the Overview for information on our methodology. Funding above \$1 million is rounded to the nearest hundred thousand.

Support through U.S. Government Programs

Bilateral Programs

Not applicable (N/A)

Regional U.S. Government Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Gabon

The figure listed below indicates the amount of U.S. funding for the entire regional program.

Central Africa Regional program for the Environment (CARPE), which helps protect and reduce greenhouse gas emissions from 12 major Central Africa forest landscapes comprising 55 million hectares \$13,900,000

Development/Export Finance

N/A

Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting Gabon, to Which the U.S. Contributes a Portion

Global Environment Facility (GEF) \$3,500,000

Descriptions of U.S.-Supported Program Activities

REGIONAL U.S. GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS BENEFITING A NUMBER OF COUNTRIES, INCLUDING GABON

- CARPE is a \$20.5 million biodiversity conservation program in Fiscal Year (FY) 2010, of which \$13.9 million has climate change benefits. It will improve the management of 12 forest landscapes that comprise 55 million hectares of land across seven central African countries. Better management of these ecosystems will reduce greenhouse gas emissions by decreasing the rate of deforestation and protecting the large carbon stocks of the region, sequestering carbon in the forest biomass, and improving conditions for local and community forest management. CARPE works within the following African countries: Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Republic of Congo, and Rwanda. Activities include:
 - Improving the management of 12 forest landscapes that comprise 55 million hectares of land and reduce greenhouse gas emissions across seven central African countries by decreasing the rate of deforestation, sequestering carbon in the forest biomass, and improving conditions for local and community forest management.
 - Developing technical, management, and communication skills among central African organizations at the community, local, national, and regional levels in order to establish community rights over forest resources; develop natural resource policies, regulations, and laws; and improve governance over natural resources. Ultimately, better governance will help conserve and strengthen natural areas to make them more resilient to climate change stresses and reduce net emissions from land use and management.

U.S. CLIMATE FUNDING IN FY 2010

- Assisting six central African countries with monitoring logging and helping governments create national forest atlases that increase transparency and compliance with national laws and international standards. Forested central African countries depend on logging for economic development, employment, and exports, so improved logging practices is a necessary component of effective low-emission development strategies.
- Supporting satellite remote sensing to monitor forest cover changes and developing maps that provide a snapshot of current land use, estimate carbon stocks, and track changes in land cover. The program enables a central African organization to distribute these mapping products throughout the region and to train African technicians in their applications.
- Working with six central African countries and the Central African Regional Commission on Forests to develop systems that monitor, verify, and report on carbon stocks and deforestation, and develop policies and procedures that reduce greenhouse gas emissions from tropical forests.

MULTILATERAL ACTIVITIES TO WHICH THE U.S. CONTRIBUTES A PORTION

- As part of a Congo Basin regional initiative, the GEF is providing \$3.5 million to a project that will leverage an additional \$6.5 million in co-financing to contribute to sustainable forest management through harmonization of forest policies in Central Africa, with a focus on illegal logging, market incentives, and governance issues. The project is being implemented by the United Nations Environment Programme in conjunction with the World Resources Institute, the Ministry of Tourism and Environment, Congo, the Ministry of Water, Forestry, Fisheries, Hunting, and Environment, Central African Republic, Equatorial Guinea, and the Central African Forests Commission. *The U.S. contributed a total of \$37 million for climate investments through the Global Environment Facility (GEF) in FY 2010.*



The Gambia

Note: The figures provided here do not necessarily reflect the sum total of climate-related financing provided by the U.S. government to this country; please see the Overview for information on our methodology. Funding above \$1 million is rounded to the nearest hundred thousand.

Support through U.S. Government Programs

Bilateral Programs	Not applicable (N/A)
Regional U.S. Government Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including The Gambia	N/A
Development/Export Finance	N/A

Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting The Gambia, to Which the U.S. Contributes a Portion

Global Environment Facility (GEF)	\$800,000
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Descriptions of U.S.-Supported Program Activities

MULTILATERAL ACTIVITIES TO WHICH THE U.S. CONTRIBUTES A PORTION

- As part of a broad initiative with 18 regional partners, the GEF is providing \$0.8 million to a project that will leverage an additional \$0.6 million in co-financing to support low-carbon economic development in West African countries. The project is being implemented by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization in conjunction with the Economic Community of West African States Center on Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency. *The U.S. contributed \$37 million for climate investments through the GEF in Fiscal Year 2010.*



Ghana

Note: The figures provided here do not necessarily reflect the sum total of climate-related financing provided by the U.S. government to this country; please see the Overview for information on our methodology. Funding above \$1 million is rounded to the nearest hundred thousand.

Support through U.S. Government Programs

Bilateral Programs	\$1,400,000
Regional U.S. Government Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Ghana	
<i>The figures listed below indicate the amount of U.S. funding for the entire regional program.</i>	
Regional program across sub-Saharan Africa that includes adaptation and clean energy initiatives	\$8,500,000
Program that promotes energy efficiency and clean energy production in West Africa	\$3,900,000
Program with the West and Central African Council for Agricultural Research and Development that develops drought- and pest-resistant crops	\$800,000
Water supply, sanitation, and hygiene infrastructure program	\$500,000
Development/Export Finance	Not applicable
Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting Ghana, to Which the U.S. Contributes a Portion	
Forest Investment Program (FIP)	<i>To-be-determined share of \$100,000,000</i>
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	\$800,000

Descriptions of U.S.-Supported Program Activities

BILATERAL U.S. GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS

- \$1 million in U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) energy programming will support the Government of Ghana's National Energy Policy and Strategy, which will minimize the flaring and venting of natural gas, support capacity building within a new hydrocarbon regulatory agency and other allied agencies, and assist the development of natural gas regulation and policies. Surplus revenue will be reinvested to provide support services for low-emissions development and a clean energy generation strategy. The program is also supporting the efforts of donor partners in the sustainable management of natural resources, including energy.

REGIONAL U.S. GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS BENEFITING A NUMBER OF COUNTRIES, INCLUDING GHANA

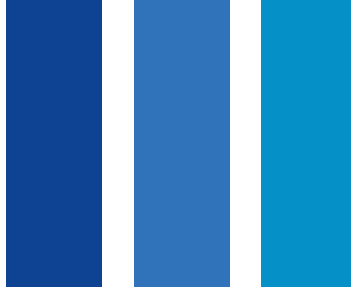
- USAID's \$8.5 million regional climate change program works across sub-Saharan Africa on a number of activities have impacts on Ghana. These include:
 - Supporting ClimDev Africa, an 11-year joint initiative of USAID, the African Union, the African Development Bank, and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa that will focus on climate observations, climate services, climate risk management, and climate policy needs in Africa.

- Helping African communities adapt to climate change by developing methodologies for vulnerability assessments; identifying research areas that will target critical issues, such as prevention waterborne disease; and integrating climate change into projects in the natural resource management, agriculture, infrastructure, and health sectors.
- Across several West African nations, USAID will invest \$3.9 million in a new multi-year activity that will focus on reducing carbon emissions by promoting energy efficiency and cleaner energy production, and by strengthening institutions. The Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) strategy for reducing carbon emissions works to strengthen the West African Power Pool, which will facilitate the production of cleaner energy, such as hydropower. Increasing the reliable supply of electricity from renewable energy production and system efficiencies will reduce carbon emissions.
- USAID will invest in work with the West and Central African Council for Agricultural Research and Development on research that focuses on developing drought- and pest-resistant rice, drought-tolerant maize, and insect-resistant millet, sorghum, and cassava.
- An investment in the West Africa Water Supply, Sanitation, and Hygiene project in Burkina Faso, Ghana, Mali, and Niger will go toward planning the size, design and siting of infrastructure projects, taking into account expected variability in water availability or quality from climatic changes, and the increased potential for extreme weather events that could damage water systems. This project will also address specific climate change scenarios, as well as plan for climate change adaptation for peri-urban and rural areas.

MULTILATERAL ACTIVITIES TO WHICH THE U.S. CONTRIBUTES A PORTION

- Ghana has been selected as a pilot program under the FIP, which will provide financing to support efforts to reduce deforestation and forest degradation and promote the sustainable forest management that leads to emission reductions and the protection of carbon reservoirs. *The U.S. contributed \$20 million to the FIP in Fiscal Year (FY) 2010.*
- Ghana has been selected as a pilot program under the FIP and the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility. Both programs will provide financing to support Ghana's REDD+* efforts.
- As part of a broad initiative with 18 regional partners, the GEF is providing \$0.8 million to a project that will leverage an additional \$0.6 million in co-financing to support low-carbon economic development in West African countries. The project is being implemented by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization in conjunction with the ECOWAS Center on Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency. *The U.S. contributed 37 million for climate investments through the GEF in FY 2010.*

* REDD+ includes reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests, and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries.



Guinea

Note: The figures provided here do not necessarily reflect the sum total of climate-related financing provided by the U.S. government to this country; please see the Overview for information on our methodology. Funding above \$1 million is rounded to the nearest hundred thousand.

Support through U.S. Government Programs

Bilateral Programs

Not applicable (N/A)

Regional U.S. Government Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Guinea

N/A

The figure listed below indicates the amount of U.S. funding for the entire regional program.

The Sustainable and Thriving Environment for West African Regional Development (STEWARD) project, which provides climate change benefits

\$2,000,000

Development/Export Finance

N/A

Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting Guinea, to Which the U.S. Contributes a Portion

Global Environment Facility (GEF)

\$800,000

Descriptions of U.S.-Supported Program Activities

REGIONAL U.S. GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS BENEFITING A NUMBER OF COUNTRIES, INCLUDING GUINEA

- The STEWARD project supports the Upper Guinea Forest Ecosystem in Guinea, Côte d'Ivoire, Liberia, and Sierra Leone. A U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) investment in Fiscal Year (FY) 2010 will focus on managing transboundary carbon landscapes. The project will empower communities and local governments to participate in international carbon markets and take advantage of other resource conservation incentives. Working with the U.S. Geological Survey, USAID will analyze changes in land use and land cover over the past two decades to assess both the extent of the forest cover and the condition of land resources to strengthen land management and land-use planning.

MULTILATERAL ACTIVITIES TO WHICH THE U.S. CONTRIBUTES A PORTION

- As part of a broad initiative with 18 regional partners, the GEF is providing \$0.8 million to a project that will leverage an additional \$0.6 million in co-financing to support low-carbon economic development in West African countries. The project is being implemented by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization in conjunction with Economic Community of West African States Center on Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency. *The U.S. contributed \$37 million for climate investments through the GEF in FY 2010.*



Guinea-Bissau

Note: The figures provided here do not necessarily reflect the sum total of climate-related financing provided by the U.S. government to this country; please see the Overview for information on our methodology. Funding above \$1 million is rounded to the nearest hundred thousand.

Support through U.S. Government Programs

Bilateral Programs	Not applicable (N/A)
Regional U.S. Government Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Guinea-Bissau	N/A
Development/Export Finance	N/A

Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting Guinea-Bissau, to Which the U.S. Contributes a Portion

Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF)	\$4,500,000
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	\$800,000

Descriptions of U.S.-Supported Program Activities

MULTILATERAL ACTIVITIES TO WHICH THE U.S. CONTRIBUTES A PORTION

- The LDCF is providing \$4.5 million to a project that will leverage an additional \$12.8 million in co-financing to enhance Guinea-Bissau's resilience and adaptive capacity to climate change risks in the agrarian and water sectors. The project consists of multiple components, including: (1) capacity building for decision makers, technical staff, and extension workers; and (2) pilot demonstration activities in selected communities, including such measures as improved grain storage, crop diversification, micro reservoirs, small dykes, and low-cost irrigation systems. The project is being implemented by the United Nations Development Programme in conjunction with the State Secretariat for the Environment and Sustainable Development, and the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development. *The U.S. contributed \$30 million in funding to the LDCF in Fiscal Year (FY) 2010.*
- As part of a broad initiative with 18 regional partners, the GEF is providing \$0.8 million to a project that will leverage an additional \$0.6 million in co-financing to support low-carbon economic development in West African countries. The project is being implemented by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization in conjunction with the Economic Community of West African States Center on Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency. *The U.S. contributed \$37 million for climate investments through the GEF in FY 2010.*



Kenya

Note: The figures provided here do not necessarily reflect the sum total of climate-related financing provided by the U.S. government to this country; please see the [Overview](#) for information on our methodology. Funding above \$1 million is rounded to the nearest hundred thousand.

Support through U.S. Government Programs

Bilateral Programs	\$6,700,000
Regional U.S. Government Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Kenya	
<i>The figures listed below indicate the amount of U.S. funding for the entire regional program.</i>	
Regional program across sub-Saharan Africa that includes adaptation and clean energy initiatives	\$8,500,000
Program that promotes policies, regulations, and laws that integrate greenhouse gas-reducing technologies into economic growth and poverty reduction programs	\$2,500,000
Agriculture program that provides climate change benefits by spreading improved technologies and production methods	\$2,200,000
Development/Export Finance	\$6,800,000
Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting Kenya, to Which the U.S. Contributes a Portion	
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	\$6,000,000

Descriptions of U.S.-Supported Program Activities

BILATERAL U.S. GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS

- The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) provides \$4.2 million to support 11 adaptation projects to reduce Kenya's rural population's vulnerability to climate change by demonstrating adapted production systems and strengthening the resilience of farming systems. Environment projects will improve the protection of water catchments in the Mau, Aberdares, and Kakamega forests, support coastal mangrove forests and coral reef conservation in Lamu, and expand research on indigenous trees and forest management regimes. Agriculture and food security projects will improve rangelands by reducing stock and improving range management in arid and semi-arid pastoral areas; increase fodder production for dairy and livestock farming; and promote sustainable agronomic practices, such as agro-forestry, drought-tolerant crops, reduced burning, conservation tillage, water harvesting techniques, and drip irrigation farming.
- USAID is dedicating \$1.5 million to a new clean energy program in Kenya involving a range of potential activities, including biogas, solar and wind energy, fuel-efficient stoves, sustainable charcoal harvesting policies, and biomass energy from agricultural residue.
- USAID will invest \$1 million to support indigenous forest conservation and conservation farming around the Mount Kenya region. The project will develop a methodology for REDD+* activities to support livelihoods, maintain water flows, and preserve globally significant biodiversity.

* REDD+ includes reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests, and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries.

REGIONAL U.S. GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS BENEFITING A NUMBER OF COUNTRIES, INCLUDING KENYA

- USAID's \$8.5 million regional climate change program works across sub-Saharan Africa on a number of activities that have impacts on Kenya. These include:
 - Supporting ClimDev Africa, an 11-year joint initiative of USAID, the African Union, the African Development Bank, and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa that will focus on climate observations, climate services, climate risk management, and climate policy needs in Africa.
 - Helping African communities adapt to climate change by developing methodologies for vulnerability assessments; identifying research areas that will target critical issues, such as prevention of waterborne disease; and integrating climate change into projects in the natural resource management, agriculture, infrastructure, and health sectors.
- To encourage the development of low-carbon energy projects in East Africa, USAID will support governments in the integration of greenhouse gas-reducing technologies into economic growth and poverty reduction programs. USAID will also work with regional energy and economic development institutions to reduce the barriers to using clean energy technologies.
- USAID will support regional investments in agricultural science and technology that aim to rapidly spread improved technologies and production methods throughout East Africa, thereby helping local communities adapt to increasingly variable weather. Potential activities under this program include promoting productivity-enhancing technologies, and the extension of innovative land, soil, and water management techniques.

DEVELOPMENT/EXPORT FINANCE

- The U.S. Export-Import (Ex-Im) Bank is providing insurance to cover approximately \$6.3 million of services associated with the coordination and exploration of new geothermal energy generation projects in Kenya. The services are being provided by Geothermal Development Associates for the Kenya Electricity Generating Company, and they are expected to result in the development of at least one major geothermal generation facility within Kenya.
- The Ex-Im Bank is providing insurance to facilitate the purchase of nearly \$500,000 of electrical power equipment for solar power generating systems by Chloride Exide Kenya Ltd., the largest battery and renewable energy distributor in Kenya. The equipment will be used in various solar photovoltaic renewable energy applications throughout Kenya.

MULTILATERAL ACTIVITIES TO WHICH THE U.S. CONTRIBUTES A PORTION

- As part of a regional initiative, the GEF is providing \$3.3 million to a project that will leverage an additional \$2.5 million in co-financing to support the implementation of sustainable transport solutions, among policymakers, stakeholders, and the general public in East Africa and beyond. The activities include technical design, implementation, policy, and regulatory reform to improve the public mass transport system. The project is being implemented by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) in conjunction with the United Nations Human Settlements Programme, the Institute for Transportation and Development Policy Europe, the Transport Research Laboratory, and the City Councils of Addis Ababa, Kampala, and Nairobi. *The U.S. contributed \$37 million for climate investments through the GEF in Fiscal Year (FY) 2010.*

U.S. CLIMATE FUNDING IN FY 2010

- The GEF is providing \$2.8 million to a global project that will leverage an additional \$4.8 million in co-financing to conduct *in-situ* tests of the SolarChill, a vaccine refrigeration technology, in remote rural areas in Colombia and Kenya to address challenges in the vaccine cooling sector related to fuel availability, costs, performance challenges, and environmental considerations. These tests are expected to bring the SolarChill vaccine refrigerator technology to the final stages of commercialization in both countries and to allow for the transfer of the technology to local/regional private-sector producers. Further, the project will explore the potential to market a prototype household/light commercial refrigerator that makes use of the same technological innovations to help preserve food in nonelectrified rural areas in developing countries. The project is being implemented by the World Bank in conjunction with UNEP, Greenpeace, the United Nations Children's Fund, Vestfrost, Danfoss, the World Health Organization, Danish Technological Institute, PATH, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ), and Proklima. *The U.S. contributed \$37 million for climate investments through the GEF in FY 2010.*



Lesotho

Note: The figures provided here do not necessarily reflect the sum total of climate-related financing provided by the U.S. government to this country; please see the Overview for information on our methodology. Funding above \$1 million is rounded to the nearest hundred thousand.

Support through U.S. Government Programs

Bilateral Programs

Not applicable (N/A)

Regional U.S. Government Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Lesotho

The figure listed below indicates the amount of U.S. funding for the entire regional program.

Southern Africa clean energy program

\$3,200,000

Development/Export Finance

N/A

Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting Lesotho, to Which the U.S. Contributes a Portion

N/A

Descriptions of U.S.-Supported Program Activities

REGIONAL U.S. GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS BENEFITING A NUMBER OF COUNTRIES, INCLUDING LESOTHO

- The U.S. Agency for International Development is investing \$3.2 million in a clean energy program across several Southern African countries. Three programs are included:
 - The Africa Infrastructure Program, which provides technical assistance, capacity building, and advisory services for clean energy technology projects. This includes advising on the development of specific renewable energy projects, as well as assisting members of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) with preparing low-carbon development strategies to encourage the production of renewable energy.
 - Support for SADC member states and the Regional Electricity Regulators Association, which will undertake policy, legal, energy planning, and regulatory reforms that improve and promote energy efficiency and clean energy use.
 - The Private Financing Advisory Network, which mobilizes private-sector financing of projects that promote renewable, clean, and efficient energy.



Liberia

Note: The figures provided here do not necessarily reflect the sum total of climate-related financing provided by the U.S. government to this country; please see the Overview for information on our methodology. Funding above \$1 million is rounded to the nearest hundred thousand.

Support through U.S. Government Programs

Bilateral Programs	\$1,500,000
Regional U.S. Government Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Liberia	
<i>The figures listed below indicate the amount of U.S. funding for the entire regional program.</i>	
Regional program across sub-Saharan Africa that includes adaptation and clean energy initiatives	\$8,500,000
Program that promotes energy efficiency and clean energy production in West Africa	\$3,900,000
The Sustainable and Thriving Environment for West African Regional Development (STEWARD) project, which provides climate change benefits	\$2,000,000
Program with the West and Central African Council for Agricultural Research and Development that develops drought- and pest-resistant crops	\$800,000
Development/Export Finance	Not applicable
Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting Liberia, to Which the U.S. Contributes a Portion	
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	\$800,000

Descriptions of U.S.-Supported Program Activities

BILATERAL U.S. GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS

- Under a new \$1 million program, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is supporting the government of Liberia's low-emissions economic development. In addition to increasing access to clean, affordable, and renewable energy services to Liberians, USAID will begin to provide assistance and training to the new Rural Renewable Energy Agency, which is responsible for decentralizing renewable energy projects in rural areas. USAID will also coordinate with other donors to establish a renewable energy fund for clean energy projects.
- As part of a larger land rights program, USAID will devote \$350,000 to help communities in Liberia improve the management of their forests. This activity will provide opportunities for reducing emissions from land use and sequestering carbon dioxide.

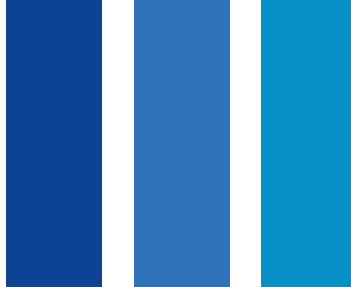
REGIONAL U.S. GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS BENEFITING A NUMBER OF COUNTRIES, INCLUDING LIBERIA

- USAID's \$8.5 million regional climate change program works across sub-Saharan Africa on a number of activities that have impacts on Liberia. These include:
 - Supporting ClimDev Africa, an 11-year joint initiative of USAID, the African Union, the African Development Bank, and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa that will focus on climate observations, climate services, climate risk management, and climate policy needs in Africa.

- Helping African communities adapt to climate change by developing methodologies for vulnerability assessments; identifying research areas that will target critical issues, such as prevention of waterborne disease; and integrating climate change into projects in the natural resource management, agriculture, infrastructure, and health sectors.
- Across several West African nations, USAID will invest \$3.9 million in a new activity that will focus on reducing carbon emissions by promoting energy efficiency and cleaner energy production, and by strengthening institutions. The Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) strategy for reducing carbon emissions works to strengthen the West African Power Pool, which will facilitate the production of cleaner energy, such as hydropower. Increasing the reliable supply of electricity from renewable energy production and system efficiencies will reduce carbon emissions.
- The STEWARD project supports the Upper Guinea Forest Ecosystem in Guinea, Côte d'Ivoire, Liberia, and Sierra Leone. A USAID investment in Fiscal Year (FY) 2010 will focus on managing transboundary carbon landscapes. The project will empower communities and local governments to participate in international carbon markets and take advantage of other resource conservation incentives. Working with the U.S. Geological Survey, USAID will analyze changes in land use and land cover over the past two decades to assess both the extent of the forest cover and the condition of land resources to strengthen land management and land use planning.
- USAID will invest in work with the West and Central African Council for Agricultural Research and Development on research that focuses on developing drought- and pest-resistant rice, drought-tolerant maize, and insect-resistant millet, sorghum, and cassava.

MULTILATERAL ACTIVITIES TO WHICH THE U.S. CONTRIBUTES A PORTION

- As part of a broad initiative with 18 regional partners, the GEF is providing \$0.8 million to a project that will leverage an additional \$0.6 million in co-financing to support low carbon economic development in West African countries. The project is being implemented by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization in conjunction with the ECOWAS Center on Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency. *The U.S. contributed \$37 million for climate investments through the Global Environment Facility (GEF) in Fiscal Year 2010.*



Malawi

Note: The figures provided here do not necessarily reflect the sum total of climate-related financing provided by the U.S. government to this country; please see the Overview for information on our methodology. Funding above \$1 million is rounded to the nearest hundred thousand.

Support through U.S. Government Programs

Bilateral Programs	\$3,200,000
Regional U.S. Government Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Malawi	
<i>The figures listed below indicate the amount of U.S. funding for the entire regional program.</i>	
Regional program across sub-Saharan Africa that includes adaptation and clean energy initiatives	\$8,500,000
Southern Africa clean energy program	\$3,200,000
Development/Export Finance	Not applicable

Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting Malawi, to Which the U.S. Contributes a Portion

N/A

Descriptions of U.S.-Supported Program Activities

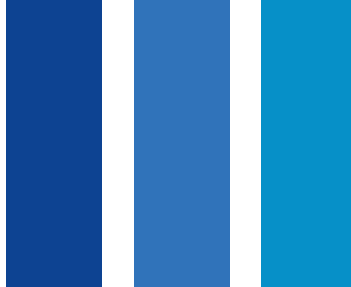
BILATERAL U.S. GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS

- A \$1.5 million U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) project will work with farmers in Malawi to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by planting trees, helping regenerate natural woodlands, integrating conservation in their agriculture practices, and facilitating their participation in carbon markets.
- USAID will provide \$500,000 to the Kulera Biodiversity and Mt. Mulanje MOBILISE (Mountain Biodiversity Increases Livelihood Security) projects, which will help farmers in Malawi become more resilient to the effects of climate change by providing higher-quality farm materials, such as seeds that are high-yielding, disease-resistant, and drought-tolerant.

REGIONAL U.S. GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS BENEFITING A NUMBER OF COUNTRIES, INCLUDING MALAWI

- USAID's \$8.5 million regional climate change program works across sub-Saharan Africa on a number of activities that have impacts on Malawi. These include:
 - Supporting ClimDev Africa, an 11-year joint initiative of USAID, the African Union, the African Development Bank, and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa that will focus on climate observations, climate services, climate risk management, and climate policy needs in Africa.
 - Helping African communities adapt to climate change by developing methodologies for vulnerability assessments; identifying research areas that will target critical issues, such as prevention of waterborne disease; and integrating climate change into projects in the natural resource management, agriculture, infrastructure, and health sectors.

- USAID is investing \$3.2 million in a clean energy program across several Southern African countries. Three programs are included:
 - The Africa Infrastructure Program, which provides technical assistance, capacity building, and advisory services for clean energy technology projects. This includes advising on the development of specific renewable energy projects, as well as assisting members of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) with preparing low-carbon development strategies to encourage the production of renewable energy.
 - Support for SADC member states and the Regional Electricity Regulators Association, which will undertake policy, legal, energy planning, and regulatory reforms that improve and promote energy efficiency and clean energy use.
 - The Private Financing Advisory Network, which mobilizes private-sector financing of projects that promote renewable, clean, and efficient energy.



Mali

Note: The figures provided here do not necessarily reflect the sum total of climate-related financing provided by the U.S. government to this country; please see the [Overview](#) for information on our methodology. Funding above \$1 million is rounded to the nearest hundred thousand.

Support through U.S. Government Programs

Bilateral Programs	\$2,400,000
Regional U.S. Government Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Mali	
<i>The figures listed below indicate the amount of U.S. funding for the entire regional program.</i>	
Regional program across sub-Saharan Africa that includes adaptation and clean energy initiatives	\$8,500,000
Program that promotes energy efficiency and clean energy production in West Africa	\$3,900,000
Program with the West and Central African Council for Agricultural Research and Development that develops drought- and pest-resistant crops	\$800,000
Water supply, sanitation, and hygiene infrastructure program	\$500,000
Development/Export Finance	Not applicable
Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting Mali, to Which the U.S. Contributes a Portion	
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	\$800,000

Descriptions of U.S.-Supported Program Activities

BILATERAL U.S. GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS

- The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will invest \$1.5 million in two activities to help Mali adapt to climate change. The first activity will scale up the climate change adaptation activities of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the United Nations Development Programme in Mali. This assistance will allow USAID and its partners to introduce new agricultural techniques that will enhance communities' resilience to climate change and improve agricultural production. The activity will be carried out in Mali's most vulnerable rural communities: Gao, Mopti, Ségou, and Timbuktu. USAID will also support increased resilience to climate change by improving Mali's water management systems. Activities include irrigated rice production by building or restoring perimeters on the fields and promoting the use of appropriate technologies, such as new seed varieties. These efforts will help overcome the constraints of insufficient rainfall and inadequate water distribution and will improve water use efficiency.
- USAID is dedicating \$500,000 to soil and water conservation measures throughout Mali, including introducing high-yield and short-cycle millet and sorghum varieties, and assisting with field management. The objective is to maintain soil moisture longer and to increase resilience to climate change by improving agricultural production.
- USAID is providing \$200,000 to help control erosion in Mali's Mopti region. Runoff and erosion have been accentuated by vegetation loss and deforestation due to desertification. These activities will help protect farmland from degradation, which will enhance climate resilience by increasing water availability and improving crop production.

REGIONAL U.S. GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS BENEFITING A NUMBER OF COUNTRIES, INCLUDING MALI

- USAID's \$8.5 million regional climate change program works across sub-Saharan Africa on a number of activities that have impacts on Mali. These include:
 - Supporting ClimDev Africa, an 11-year joint initiative of USAID, the African Union, the African Development Bank, and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa that will focus on climate observations, climate services, climate risk management, and climate policy needs in Africa.
 - Helping African communities adapt to climate change by developing methodologies for vulnerability assessments; identifying research areas that will target critical issues, such as prevention of waterborne disease; and integrating climate change into projects in the natural resource management, agriculture, infrastructure, and health sectors.
- Across several West African nations, USAID will invest \$3.9 million in a new activity that will focus on reducing carbon emissions by promoting energy efficiency and cleaner energy production, and by strengthening institutions. The Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) strategy for reducing carbon emissions works to strengthen the West African Power Pool, which will facilitate the production of cleaner energy, such as hydropower. Increasing the reliable supply of electricity from renewable energy production and system efficiencies will reduce carbon emissions.
- USAID will invest in work with the West and Central African Council for Agricultural Research and Development on research that focuses on developing drought- and pest-resistant rice, drought-tolerant maize, and insect-resistant millet, sorghum, and cassava.
- An investment in the West Africa Water Supply, Sanitation, and Hygiene project in Burkina Faso, Ghana, Mali, and Niger will go toward planning the size, design, and location of infrastructure projects, taking into account expected variability in water availability or quality from climatic changes, and the increased potential for extreme weather events that could damage water systems. This project will also address specific climate change scenarios, as well as plan for climate change adaptation for peri-urban and rural areas.

MULTILATERAL ACTIVITIES TO WHICH THE U.S. CONTRIBUTES A PORTION

- As part of a broad initiative with 18 regional partners, the GEF is providing \$0.8 million to a project that will leverage an additional \$0.6 million in co-financing to support low-carbon economic development in West African countries. The project is being implemented by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization in conjunction with the ECOWAS Center on Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency. *The U.S. contributed \$37 million for climate investments through the GEF in Fiscal Year 2010.*



Mauritius

Note: The figures provided here do not necessarily reflect the sum total of climate-related financing provided by the U.S. government to this country; please see the Overview for information on our methodology. Funding above \$1 million is rounded to the nearest hundred thousand.

Support through U.S. Government Programs

Bilateral Programs	Not applicable (N/A)
Regional U.S. Government Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Mauritius	N/A
Development/Export Finance	N/A

Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting Mauritius, to Which the U.S. Contributes a Portion

Global Environment Facility (GEF)	\$3,100,000
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Descriptions of U.S.-Supported Program Activities

MULTILATERAL ACTIVITIES TO WHICH THE U.S. CONTRIBUTES A PORTION

- The GEF is providing \$2.3 million to a project that will leverage an additional \$10.8 million in co-financing to accelerate the development of on-grid photovoltaic systems by removing institutional barriers via technology transfer and the development of sustainable delivery models and financing mechanisms. The project is being implemented by the United Nations Development Programme in conjunction with the Ministry of Renewable Energy and Public Utilities. The project is nationwide. *The U.S. contributed \$37 million for climate investments through the GEF in Fiscal Year (FY) 2010.*
- As part of a broad initiative with 18 regional partners, the GEF is providing \$0.8 million to a project that will leverage an additional \$0.6 million in co-financing to support low carbon economic development in West African countries. The project is being implemented by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization in conjunction with the Economic Community of West African States Center on Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency. *The U.S. contributed \$37 million for climate investments through the GEF in FY 2010.*



Mozambique

Note: The figures provided here do not necessarily reflect the sum total of climate-related financing provided by the U.S. government to this country; please see the Overview for information on our methodology. Funding above \$1 million is rounded to the nearest hundred thousand.

Support through U.S. Government Programs

Bilateral Programs **\$4,500,000**

Regional U.S. Government Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Mozambique

The figures listed below indicate the amount of U.S. funding for the entire regional program.

Regional program across sub-Saharan Africa that includes adaptation and clean energy initiatives \$8,500,000

Southern Africa clean energy program \$3,200,000

Development/Export Finance **Not applicable (N/A)**

Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting Mozambique, to Which the U.S. Contributes a Portion

N/A

Descriptions of U.S.-Supported Program Activities

BILATERAL U.S. GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS

- The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is investing \$2 million to promote the use of clean energy in Mozambique.
- USAID is providing \$1.5 million to help Mozambican communities adapt to climate change impacts.
- USAID is investing in a \$1 million REDD+* program in Mozambique.

REGIONAL U.S. GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS BENEFITING A NUMBER OF COUNTRIES, INCLUDING MOZAMBIQUE

- USAID's \$8.5 million regional climate change program works across sub-Saharan Africa on a number of activities that have impacts on Mozambique. These include:
 - Supporting ClimDev Africa, an 11-year joint initiative of USAID, the African Union, the African Development Bank, and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa that will focus on climate observations, climate services, climate risk management, and climate policy needs in Africa.
 - Helping African communities adapt to climate change by developing methodologies for vulnerability assessments identifying research areas that will target critical issues, such as prevention of waterborne disease and integrating climate change into projects in the natural resource management, agriculture, infrastructure, and health sectors.

* REDD+ includes reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests, and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries.

U.S. CLIMATE FUNDING IN FY 2010

- USAID is investing \$3.2 million in a clean energy program across several Southern African countries. Three programs are included:
 - The Africa Infrastructure Program, which provides technical assistance, capacity building, and advisory services for clean energy technology projects. This includes advising on the development of specific renewable energy projects, as well as assisting members of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) with preparing low-carbon development strategies to encourage the production of renewable energy.
 - Support for SADC member states and the Regional Electricity Regulators Association, which will undertake policy, legal, energy planning, and regulatory reforms that improve and promote energy efficiency and clean energy use.
 - The Private Financing Advisory Network, which mobilizes private-sector financing of projects that promote renewable, clean, and efficient energy.



Namibia

Note: The figures provided here do not necessarily reflect the sum total of climate-related financing provided by the U.S. government to this country; please see the Overview for information on our methodology. Funding above \$1 million is rounded to the nearest hundred thousand.

Support through U.S. Government Programs

Bilateral Programs

Not applicable

Regional U.S. Government Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Namibia

The figures listed below indicate the amount of U.S. funding for the entire regional program.

Regional program across sub-Saharan Africa that includes adaptation and clean energy initiatives	\$8,500,000
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Southern Africa clean energy program	\$3,200,000
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Development/Export Finance	\$25,000
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Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting Namibia, to Which the U.S. Contributes a Portion

Global Environment Facility (GEF)	\$1,900,000
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Descriptions of U.S.-Supported Program Activities

REGIONAL U.S. GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS BENEFITING A NUMBER OF COUNTRIES, INCLUDING NAMIBIA

- The U.S. Agency for International Development's (USAID's) \$8.5 million regional climate change program works across sub-Saharan Africa on a number of activities that have impacts on Namibia. These include:
 - Supporting ClimDev Africa, an 11-year joint initiative of USAID, the African Union, the African Development Bank, and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa that will focus on climate observations, climate services, climate risk management, and climate policy needs in Africa.
 - Helping African communities adapt to climate change by developing methodologies for vulnerability assessments; identifying research areas that will target critical issues, such as prevention of waterborne disease; and integrating climate change into projects in the natural resource management, agriculture, infrastructure, and health sectors.
- USAID is investing \$3.2 million in a clean energy program across several Southern African countries. This program includes three recipients of funding:
 - The Africa Infrastructure Program, which provides technical assistance, capacity building, and advisory services for clean energy technology projects. This includes advising on the development of specific renewable energy projects, as well as assisting members of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) with preparing low-carbon development strategies.
 - Support for SADC member states and the Regional Electricity Regulators Association, which will undertake policy, legal, energy planning, and regulatory reforms that improve and promote energy efficiency and clean energy use.

U.S. CLIMATE FUNDING IN FY 2010

- The Private Financing Advisory Network, which mobilizes private-sector financing of projects that promote renewable, clean, and efficient energy.

DEVELOPMENT/EXPORT FINANCE

- The U.S. Export-Import Bank is providing insurance to facilitate the purchase of \$25,000 of electrical power equipment for solar power generating systems to Solar Age Namibia Pty, Ltd. The equipment from U.S.-based Outback Power Systems will be used in various photovoltaic renewable energy applications throughout Namibia.

MULTILATERAL ACTIVITIES TO WHICH THE U.S. CONTRIBUTES A PORTION

- The GEF is providing \$1.9 million to a project that will leverage an additional \$18.3 million in co-financing to increase the share of renewable energies in the Namibian energy mix by developing the necessary technological framework and conditions for the successful transfer and deployment of concentrating solar power technology for on-grid power generation. The nationwide project is being implemented by the United Nations Development Programme in conjunction with the Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Institute and the Ministry on Mines and Energy. *The U.S. contributed \$37 million for climate investments through the GEF in Fiscal Year 2010.*



Niger

Note: The figures provided here do not necessarily reflect the sum total of climate-related financing provided by the U.S. government to this country; please see the Overview for information on our methodology. Funding above \$1 million is rounded to the nearest hundred thousand.

Support through U.S. Government Programs

Bilateral Programs

Not applicable (N/A)

Regional U.S. Government Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Niger

The figures listed below indicate the amount of U.S. funding for the entire regional program.

Regional program across sub-Saharan Africa that includes adaptation and clean energy initiatives	\$8,500,000
Program that promotes energy efficiency and clean energy production in West Africa	\$3,900,000
Program with the West and Central African Council for Agricultural Research and Development that develops drought- and pest-resistant crops	\$800,000
Water supply, sanitation, and hygiene infrastructure program	\$500,000

Development/Export Finance

N/A

Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting Niger, to Which the U.S. Contributes a Portion

Global Environment Facility (GEF)	\$2,800,000
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Descriptions of U.S.-Supported Program Activities

REGIONAL U.S. GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS BENEFITING A NUMBER OF COUNTRIES, INCLUDING NIGER

- The U.S. Agency for International Development's (USAID's) \$8.5 million regional climate change program works across sub-Saharan Africa on a number of activities with impact in Niger. These include:
 - Supporting ClimDev Africa, an 11-year joint initiative of USAID, the African Union, the African Development Bank, and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, that will focus on climate observations, climate services, climate risk management, and climate policy needs in Africa.
 - Helping African communities adapt to climate change by developing methodologies for vulnerability assessments; identifying research areas that will target critical issues, such as prevention of waterborne disease; and integrating climate change into projects in the natural resource management, agriculture, infrastructure, and health sectors.
- Across several West African nations, USAID will invest \$3.9 million in a new activity that will focus on reducing carbon emissions by promoting energy efficiency and cleaner energy production, and by strengthening institutions. The Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) strategy for reducing carbon emissions works to strengthen the West African Power Pool, which will facilitate the production of cleaner energy, such as hydropower. Increasing the reliable supply of electricity from renewable energy production and system efficiencies will reduce carbon emissions.

U.S. CLIMATE FUNDING IN FY 2010

- USAID will invest in work with the West and Central African Council for Agricultural Research and Development on research that focuses on developing drought- and pest-resistant rice, drought-tolerant maize, and insect-resistant millet, sorghum, and cassava.
- An investment in the West Africa Water Supply, Sanitation, and Hygiene project in Burkina Faso, Ghana, Mali, and Niger will go toward planning the size, design, and location of infrastructure projects, taking into account expected variability in water availability or quality from climatic changes, and the increased potential for extreme weather events that could damage water systems. This project will also address specific climate change scenarios, as well as plan for climate change adaptation for peri-urban and rural areas.

MULTILATERAL ACTIVITIES TO WHICH THE U.S. CONTRIBUTES A PORTION

- The GEF is providing \$2 million to a project to promote low-carbon solutions in every component of the first phase of the Niger's Rural Energy Service Access Program (PRASE) addressing 20 rural communities. The project introduces an innovative institutional model to deliver and maintain access to sustainable energy services through energy service operators. The project is being implemented by the United Nations Development Programme in conjunction with the Ministry of Mines and Energy. The project takes place in Niger's rural regions. *The U.S. contributed \$37 million for climate investments through the GEF in Fiscal Year (FY) 2010.*
- As part of a broad initiative with 18 regional partners, the GEF is providing \$0.8 million to a project that will leverage an additional \$0.6 million in co-financing to support low-carbon economic development in West African countries through knowledge sharing and capacity building. The project is being implemented by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization in conjunction with the ECOWAS Center on Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency. *The U.S. contributed \$37 million for climate investments through the GEF in FY 2010.*



Nigeria

Note: The figures provided here do not necessarily reflect the sum total of climate-related financing provided by the U.S. government to this country; please see the Overview for information on our methodology. Funding above \$1 million is rounded to the nearest hundred thousand.

Support through U.S. Government Programs

Bilateral Programs	\$7,100,000
Regional U.S. Government Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Nigeria	
<i>The figures listed below indicate the amount of U.S. funding for the entire regional program.</i>	
Regional program across sub-Saharan Africa that includes adaptation and clean energy initiatives	\$8,500,000
Program that promotes energy efficiency and clean energy production in West Africa	\$3,900,000
Program with the West and Central African Council for Agricultural Research and Development that develops drought- and pest-resistant crops	\$800,000
Development/Export Finance	\$69,800,000

Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting Nigeria, to Which the U.S. Contributes a Portion

Global Environment Facility (GEF)	\$800,000
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Descriptions of U.S.-Supported Program Activities

BILATERAL U.S. GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS

- The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is investing \$1.5 million to support the Nigerian Energy and Climate Change (NECC) project for clean energy, energy conservation, and energy efficiency work. The project will include such activities as reducing gas flaring and expanding the use of natural gas to produce electricity; building the capacity of the private sector to participate in the production of clean energy; building the capacity of the Nigerian Electricity Regulatory Commission to set tariffs that encourage efficient energy use; supporting new entrants in power generation and local renewable generation and transmission capacities; and improving institutional, legal, and regulatory frameworks that promote efficient operations among generation, distribution, and transmission companies. The NECC also promotes rural electrification and the use of efficient wood stoves in southeastern and northern Nigeria to reduce deforestation and resulting desertification.

REGIONAL U.S. GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS BENEFITING A NUMBER OF COUNTRIES, INCLUDING NIGERIA

- USAID's \$8.5 million regional climate change program works across sub-Saharan Africa on a number of activities with impact in Nigeria. These include:
 - Supporting ClimDev Africa, an 11-year joint initiative of USAID, the African Union, the African Development Bank, and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, that will focus on climate observations, climate services, climate risk management, and climate policy needs in Africa.

U.S. CLIMATE FUNDING IN FY 2010

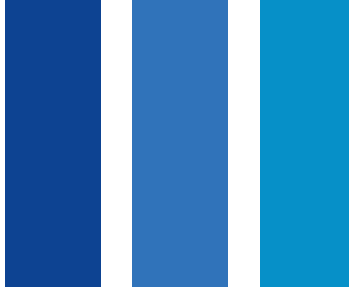
- Helping African communities adapt to climate change by developing methodologies for vulnerability assessments; identifying research areas that will target critical issues, such as prevention of waterborne disease; and integrating climate change into projects in the natural resource management, agriculture, infrastructure, and health sectors.
- Across several West African nations, USAID will invest \$3.9 million in a new activity that will focus on reducing carbon emissions by promoting energy efficiency and cleaner energy production, and by strengthening institutions. The Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) strategy for reducing carbon emissions works to strengthen the West African Power Pool, which will facilitate the production of cleaner energy, such as hydropower. Increasing the reliable supply of electricity from renewable energy production and system efficiencies will reduce carbon emissions.
- USAID will invest in work with the West and Central African Council for Agricultural Research and Development on research that focuses on developing drought- and pest-resistant rice, drought-tolerant maize, and insect-resistant millet, sorghum, and cassava.

DEVELOPMENT/EXPORT FINANCE

- The U.S. Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) is providing a \$32 million direct loan for the development, construction, and operation of energy-efficient power plants in Nigeria, which provide electricity, thermal energy, and food-grade carbon dioxide to various American-owned beverage bottling plants. The projects are part of a larger multi-country \$250 million loan facility to ContourGlobal. The projects represent the largest multinational energy efficiency program by a single alcohol-free beverage producer to date.
- OPIC is providing political risk insurance for a \$37.8 million equity investment into the development, construction, operation, and maintenance of 4.0-megawatt (MW), 1.2-MW, and 3.6-MW combined heat and power generation (“cogeneration”) plants inside-the-fence of beverage bottling facilities located, respectively, in Ikeja, Apapa, and Benin, Nigeria. The investment will improve the energy efficiency of the bottling plants, and will create full-time professional and technical local jobs.

MULTILATERAL ACTIVITIES TO WHICH THE U.S. CONTRIBUTES A PORTION

- As part of a broad initiative with 18 regional partners, the GEF is providing \$0.8 million to a project that will leverage an additional \$0.6 million in co-financing to support low-carbon economic development in West African countries. The project is being implemented by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization in conjunction with the ECOWAS Center on Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency. *The U.S. contributed \$37 million for climate investments through the GEF in Fiscal Year 2010.*



Rwanda

Note: The figures provided here do not necessarily reflect the sum total of climate-related financing provided by the U.S. government to this country; please see the Overview for information on our methodology. Funding above \$1 million is rounded to the nearest hundred thousand.

Support through U.S. Government Programs

Bilateral Programs

\$4,300,000

Regional U.S. Government Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Rwanda

The figures listed below indicate the amount of U.S. funding for the entire regional program.

Central Africa Regional program for the Environment (CARPE), which helps protect and reduce greenhouse gas emission from 12 major Central Africa forest landscapes comprising 55 million hectares **\$13,900,000**

Regional program across sub-Saharan Africa that includes adaptation and clean energy initiatives **\$8,500,000**

Development/Export Finance

Not applicable

Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting Rwanda, to Which the U.S. Contributes a Portion

N/A

Descriptions of U.S.-Supported Program Activities

BILATERAL U.S. GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS

- The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is providing \$2.3 million to help Rwanda's rural poor adapt to climate change as part of a new integrated program to improve land management. These activities will help build Rwanda's resilience to water-related climate stresses.

REGIONAL U.S. GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS BENEFITING A NUMBER OF COUNTRIES, INCLUDING RWANDA

- CARPE is a \$20.5 million biodiversity conservation program in Fiscal Year 2010, of which \$13.9 million has climate change benefits. It will improve the management of 12 forest landscapes that comprise 55 million hectares of land across seven central African countries. Better management of these ecosystems will reduce greenhouse gas emissions by decreasing the rate of deforestation and protecting the large carbon stocks of the region, sequestering carbon in the forest biomass, and improving conditions for local and community forest management. CARPE works within the following African countries: Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Republic of Congo, Rwanda, São Tomé and Príncipe Congo, and Rwanda. Activities include:
 - Improving the management of 12 forest landscapes that comprise 55 million hectares of land and reducing greenhouse gas emissions across seven central African countries by decreasing the rate of deforestation, sequestering carbon in the forest biomass, and improving conditions for local and community forest management.

U.S. CLIMATE FUNDING IN FY 2010

- Assisting six central African countries with monitoring logging and helping governments create national forest atlases that increase transparency and compliance with national laws and international standards. Forested central African countries depend on logging for economic development, employment, and exports, so improved logging practices are a necessary component of effective low-emission development strategies.
- Supporting satellite remote sensing to monitor forest cover changes and develop maps that provide a snapshot of current land use, estimate carbon stocks, and track changes in land cover. The program enables a central African organization to distribute these mapping products throughout the region and to train African technicians in their applications.
- Working with six central African countries and the Central African Regional Commission on Forests to develop systems that monitor, verify, and report on carbon stocks and deforestation, and develop policies and procedures that reduce greenhouse gas emissions from tropical forests.
- USAID's \$8.5 million regional climate change program works across sub-Saharan Africa on a number of activities with impact in Rwanda. These include:
 - Supporting ClimDev Africa, an 11-year joint initiative of USAID, the African Union, the African Development Bank, and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, that will focus on climate observations, climate services, climate risk management, and climate policy needs in Africa.
 - Helping African communities adapt to climate change by developing methodologies for vulnerability assessments; identifying research areas that will target critical issues, such as prevention of waterborne disease; and integrating climate change into projects in the natural resource management, agriculture, infrastructure, and health sectors.



Senegal

Note: The figures provided here do not necessarily reflect the sum total of climate-related financing provided by the U.S. government to this country; please see the Overview for information on our methodology. Funding above \$1 million is rounded to the nearest hundred thousand.

Support through U.S. Government Programs

Bilateral Programs	\$1,500,000
Regional U.S. Government Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Senegal	
<i>The figures listed below indicate the amount of U.S. funding for the entire regional program.</i>	
Regional program across sub-Saharan Africa that includes adaptation and clean energy initiatives	\$8,500,000
Program that promotes energy efficiency and clean energy production in West Africa	\$3,900,000
Biofuels development under the U.S.-Brazil Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)	\$3,000,000
Program with the West and Central African Council for Agricultural Research and Development that develops drought- and pest-resistant crops	\$800,000
Development/Export Finance	Not applicable

Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting Senegal, to Which the U.S. Contributes a Portion

Global Environment Facility (GEF)	\$5,200,000
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Descriptions of U.S.-Supported Program Activities

BILATERAL U.S. GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS

- \$1.5 million in Fiscal Year (FY) 2010 funding will support the development of forest management plans that encourage local communities and governments to work together to sustain 30,000 hectares of forest area. This work is part of a five-year U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) program that supports carbon sequestration by promoting the protection and sustainable management of Senegal's forests. The project will also develop local conventions to ensure that the natural resources available on nearly 400,000 hectares of land are sustainably managed, providing long-lasting benefits to surrounding communities while simultaneously reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

REGIONAL U.S. GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS BENEFITING A NUMBER OF COUNTRIES, INCLUDING SENEGAL

- USAID's \$8.5 million regional climate change program works across sub-Saharan Africa on a number of activities that have impacts in Senegal. These include:
 - Supporting ClimDev Africa, an 11-year joint initiative of USAID, the African Union, the African Development Bank, and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, that will focus on climate observations, climate services, climate risk management, and climate policy needs in Africa.
 - Helping African communities adapt to climate change by developing methodologies for

U.S. CLIMATE FUNDING IN FY 2010

vulnerability assessments; identifying research areas that will target critical issues, such as prevention of waterborne disease; and integrating climate change into projects in the natural resource management, agriculture, infrastructure, and health sectors.

- Across several West African nations, USAID will invest \$3.9 million in a new activity that will focus on reducing carbon emissions by promoting energy efficiency and cleaner energy production, and by strengthening institutions. The Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) strategy for reducing carbon emissions works to strengthen the West African Power Pool, which will facilitate the production of cleaner energy, such as hydropower. Increasing the reliable supply of electricity from renewable energy production and system efficiencies will reduce carbon emissions.
- Biofuels development under the U.S.-Brazil MOU for which the United States provides \$3 million to help partner countries initiate or increase their development and use of biofuels as an alternative to gasoline or other fossil fuels, thereby reducing their overall greenhouse gas emissions. The program provides policy consultation and technical assistance for the creation and adoption of domestic biofuels policies; legislation and regulations related to the production of biofuels, its blending, and infrastructure development; as well as analysis of the feasibility of cultivating and producing biofuels from domestic feedstocks (including first-, second-, and third-generation technologies).
- USAID will invest in work with the West and Central African Council for Agricultural Research and Development on research that focuses on developing drought- and pest-resistant rice, drought-tolerant maize, and insect-resistant millet, sorghum, and cassava.

MULTILATERAL ACTIVITIES TO WHICH THE U.S. CONTRIBUTES A PORTION

- The GEF is providing \$1.1 million to a project that will leverage an additional \$2.9 million in co-financing to promote the reduction of GHG emissions from the commercial and residential sectors in Senegal through energy efficiency efforts, new building codes, revised policy frameworks, and strengthened technical capacities. The project is being implemented by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in conjunction with the Directorate of the Environment and Classified Institutions (DEEC), Ministry of Construction, and Ministry of Energy. The project is country-wide. *The U.S. contributed \$37 million for climate investments through the GEF in FY 2010.*
- The GEF is providing \$3.3 million to a project that will leverage an additional \$12.4 million in co-financing to promote a participatory approach for biodiversity conservation and low-carbon development of pilot eco-villages in the vicinity of Protected Areas in Senegal through improved governance of biological resources; the establishment of demonstration activities, increased technology transfer (e.g., improved cooking stoves, use of jatropha oil, and energy hubs); and carbon sequestration methods (payment for ecosystem services schemes, plant nursery, mangrove regeneration, and production of compost). The project is being implemented by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in conjunction with the National Ecovillage Agency. *The U.S. contributed \$ \$37 million for climate investments through the GEF in FY 2010.*
- As part of a broad initiative with 18 regional partners, the GEF is providing \$0.8 million to a project that will leverage an additional \$0.6 million in co-financing to support low-carbon economic development in West African countries. The project is being implemented by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization in conjunction with the ECOWAS Center on Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency. *The U.S. contributed 37 million for climate investments through the GEF in FY 2010.*



Seychelles

Note: The figures provided here do not necessarily reflect the sum total of climate-related financing provided by the U.S. government to this country; please see the Overview for information on our methodology. Funding above \$1 million is rounded to the nearest hundred thousand.

Support through U.S. Government Programs

Bilateral Programs	Not applicable (N/A)
Regional U.S. Government Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Seychelles	N/A
Development/Export Finance	N/A

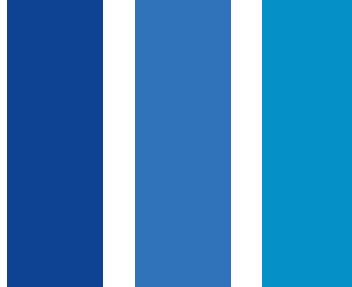
Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting Seychelles, to Which the U.S. Contributes a Portion

Global Environment Facility (GEF)	\$1,300,000
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Descriptions of U.S.-Supported Program Activities

MULTILATERAL ACTIVITIES TO WHICH THE U.S. CONTRIBUTES A PORTION

- The GEF is providing \$1.3 million to a project that will leverage an additional \$1.6 million in co-financing to support the development and implementation of legal and policy frameworks—capacity-building activities necessary to enable the adoption, demonstration, and replication of grid-connected photovoltaic systems. The project is being implemented by the United Nations Development Programme in conjunction with the Seychelles Energy Commission and Public Utilities Corporation. The project is focused on the main islands. *The U.S. contributed \$37 million for climate investments through the GEF in Fiscal Year 2010.*



Sierra Leone

Note: The figures provided here do not necessarily reflect the sum total of climate-related financing provided by the U.S. government to this country; please see the Overview for information on our methodology. Funding above \$1 million is rounded to the nearest hundred thousand.

Support through U.S. Government Programs

Bilateral Programs

Not applicable (N/A)

Regional U.S. Government Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Sierra Leone

The figures listed below indicate the amount of U.S. funding for the entire regional program.

Regional program across sub-Saharan Africa that includes adaptation and clean energy initiatives	\$8,500,000
Program that promotes energy efficiency and clean energy production in West Africa	\$3,900,000
Sustainable land use	\$2,000,000
Program with the West and Central African Council for Agricultural Research and Development that develops drought- and pest-resistant crops	\$800,000
Water supply, sanitation, and hygiene infrastructure program	\$500,000

Development/Export Finance

N/A

Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting Sierra Leone, to Which the U.S. Contributes a Portion

Global Environment Facility (GEF)	\$800,000
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Descriptions of U.S.-Supported Program Activities

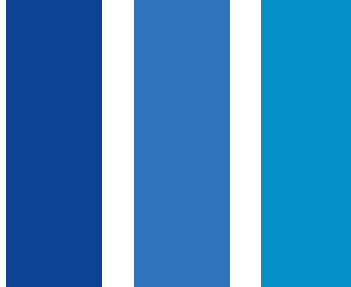
REGIONAL U.S. GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS BENEFITING A NUMBER OF COUNTRIES, INCLUDING SIERRA LEONE

- The U.S. Agency for International Development's (USAID's) \$8.5 million regional climate change program works across sub-Saharan Africa on a number of activities with impact in Sierra Leone. These include:
 - Supporting ClimDev Africa, an 11-year joint initiative of USAID, the African Union, the African Development Bank, and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, that will focus on climate observations, climate services, climate risk management, and climate policy needs in Africa.
 - Helping African communities adapt to climate change by developing methodologies for vulnerability assessments; identifying research areas that will target critical issues, such as prevention of waterborne disease; and integrating climate change into projects in the natural resource management, agriculture, infrastructure, and health sectors.
- Across several West African nations, USAID will invest \$3.9 million in a new activity that will focus on reducing carbon emissions by promoting energy efficiency and cleaner energy production, and by strengthening institutions. The Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) strategy for reducing carbon emissions works to strengthen the West African Power Pool, which will facilitate the production of cleaner energy, such as hydropower. Increasing the reliable supply of electricity from renewable energy production and system efficiencies will reduce carbon emissions.

- The Sustainable and Thriving Environment for West African Regional Development (STEWARD) project supports the Upper Guinea Forest Ecosystem in Guinea, Côte d'Ivoire, Liberia, and Sierra Leone. A \$2 million USAID investment in Fiscal Year (FY) 2010 will focus on managing transboundary carbon landscapes. The project will empower communities and local governments to participate in international carbon markets and take advantage of other resource conservation incentives, thereby reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Working with the U.S. Geological Survey, USAID will analyze changes in land use and land cover over the past two decades to assess both the extent of the forest cover and the condition of land resources to strengthen land management and land use planning.
- USAID will invest in work with the West and Central African Council for Agricultural Research and Development on research that focuses on developing drought- and pest-resistant rice, drought-tolerant maize, and insect-resistant millet, sorghum, and cassava.
- An investment in the West Africa Water Supply, Sanitation, and Hygiene project in Burkina Faso, Ghana, Mali, and Niger will go toward planning the size, design, and location of infrastructure projects, taking into account expected variability in water availability or quality from climatic changes, and the increased potential for extreme weather events that could damage water systems. This project will also address specific climate change scenarios, as well as plan for climate change adaptation for peri-urban and rural areas.

MULTILATERAL ACTIVITIES TO WHICH THE U.S. CONTRIBUTES A PORTION

- As part of a broad initiative with 18 regional partners, the GEF is providing \$0.8 million to a project that will leverage an additional \$0.6 million in co-financing to support low-carbon economic development in West African countries. The project is being implemented by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization in conjunction with the ECOWAS Center on Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency. *The U.S. contributed \$37 million for climate investments through the GEF in FY 2010.*



South Africa

Note: The figures provided here do not necessarily reflect the sum total of climate-related financing provided by the U.S. government to this country; please see the Overview for information on our methodology. Funding above \$1 million is rounded to the nearest hundred thousand.

Support through U.S. Government Programs

Bilateral Programs

Not applicable

Regional U.S. Government Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including South Africa

The figure listed below indicates the amount of U.S. funding for the entire regional program.

Southern Africa clean energy program \$3,200,000

Development/Export Finance **\$400,000**

Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting South Africa, to Which the U.S. Contributes a Portion

Clean Technology Fund (CTF) \$500,000,000

Descriptions of U.S.-Supported Program Activities

REGIONAL U.S. GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS BENEFITING A NUMBER OF COUNTRIES, INCLUDING SOUTH AFRICA

- The U.S. Agency for International Development is investing \$3.2 million in a clean energy program across several Southern African countries. Three programs are included:
 - The Africa Infrastructure Program, which provides technical assistance, capacity building, and advisory services for clean energy technology projects. This includes advising on the development of specific renewable energy projects, as well as assisting members of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) with preparing low-carbon development strategies to encourage the production of renewable energy.
 - Support for SADC member states and the Regional Electricity Regulators Association, which will undertake policy, legal, energy planning, and regulatory reforms that improve and promote energy efficiency and clean energy use.
 - The Private Financing Advisory Network, which mobilizes private-sector financing of projects that promote renewable, clean, and efficient energy.

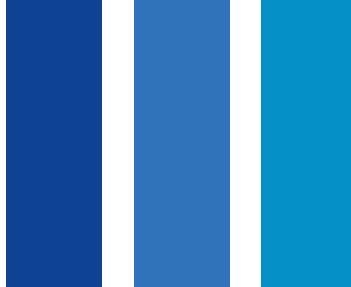
DEVELOPMENT/EXPORT FINANCE

- The U.S. Export-Import (Ex-Im) Bank is providing insurance to facilitate the purchase of nearly \$100,000 of small wind turbines to a renewable energy equipment distributor in South Africa. The turbines are manufactured by U.S.-based Southwest Windpower, and will be used for off-grid wind energy applications throughout South Africa.

- The Ex-Im Bank is providing insurance to facilitate the purchase of nearly \$300,000 of electrical power equipment for solar power generating systems by Renergy Technologies (Pty) Ltd., of South Africa, a photovoltaic (PV) renewable energy equipment distributor. The equipment will be used in various solar PV renewable energy applications throughout South Africa.

MULTILATERAL ACTIVITIES TO WHICH THE U.S. CONTRIBUTES A PORTION

- Working with the African Development Bank, the International Finance Corporation, and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, South Africa has developed a country investment plan that uses \$500 million in CTF co-financing to mobilize over \$2.3 billion in total investments in wind power, concentrated solar power, private-sector renewable energy, and residential solar water heaters. *The U.S. contributed \$300 million to the CTF in Fiscal Year 2010.*



Swaziland

Note: The figures provided here do not necessarily reflect the sum total of climate-related financing provided by the U.S. government to this country; please see the Overview for information on our methodology. Funding above \$1 million is rounded to the nearest hundred thousand.

Support through U.S. Government Programs

Bilateral Programs

Not applicable (N/A)

Regional U.S. Government Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Swaziland

The figure listed below indicates the amount of U.S. funding for the entire regional program.

Southern Africa clean energy program

\$3,200,000

Development/Export Finance

N/A

Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting Swaziland, to Which the U.S. Contributes a Portion

N/A

Descriptions of U.S.-Supported Program Activities

REGIONAL U.S. GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS BENEFITING A NUMBER OF COUNTRIES, INCLUDING SWAZILAND

- The U.S. Agency for International Development is investing \$3.2 million in a clean energy program across several Southern African countries. Three programs are included:
 - The Africa Infrastructure Program, which provides technical assistance, capacity building, and advisory services for clean energy technology projects. This includes advising on the development of specific renewable energy projects, as well as assisting members of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) with preparing low-carbon development strategies to encourage the production of renewable energy.
 - Support for SADC member states and the Regional Electricity Regulators Association, which will undertake policy, legal, energy planning, and regulatory reforms that improve and promote energy efficiency and clean energy use.
 - The Private Financing Advisory Network, which mobilizes private-sector financing of projects that promote renewable, clean, and efficient energy.



Tanzania

Note: The figures provided here do not necessarily reflect the sum total of climate-related financing provided by the U.S. government to this country; please see the Overview for information on our methodology. Funding above \$1 million is rounded to the nearest hundred thousand.

Support through U.S. Government Programs

Bilateral Programs	\$10,000,000
Regional U.S. Government Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Tanzania	
<i>The figures listed below indicate the amount of U.S. funding for the entire regional program.</i>	
Regional program across sub-Saharan Africa that includes adaptation and clean energy initiatives	\$8,500,000
Program that promotes policies, regulations, and laws that integrate greenhouse gas-reducing technologies into economic growth and poverty reduction programs	\$2,500,000
Agriculture program that provides climate change benefits by spreading improved technologies and production methods	\$2,200,000
Development/Export Finance	Not applicable
Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting Tanzania, to Which the U.S. Contributes a Portion	
Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF)	\$3,500,000
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	\$3,800,000

Descriptions of U.S.-Supported Program Activities

BILATERAL U.S. GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS

- The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is dedicating \$1.9 million to scale-up successes from the Tarangire-Manyara ecosystem program to include a larger geographic focus of the Masai Steppe Heartland. The project will strengthen the capacity of wildlife management areas to increase community economic benefits and the long-term sustainability of Tanzania's wildlife sector. These climate-resilient land-use practices will also generate income and employment.
- USAID is investing \$1.7 million in integrated water supply, sanitation, and hygiene activities to improve watershed management in Tanzania and increase the efficiency of water use. This will reduce the amount of energy used for water supply, increase the effective use of available water, and avoid contamination of water sources.
- USAID is providing \$1.2 million to significantly reduce deforestation, degradation, and fragmentation of forests and woodlands in Tanzania in the Gombe-Masito-Ugalla landscape and the adjacent area directly to the south by improving community-based management of forests and woodlands and promoting more sustainable and productive livelihood practices, thereby reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

U.S. CLIMATE FUNDING IN FY 2010

- USAID is investing \$500,000 to improve climate change adaptation in Tanzania, as detailed in Tanzania's 2010 *Feed the Future* implementation plan. Work will focus on the agricultural sector and assess the vulnerability of the cereal, coffee, subsistence agriculture, and pastoral livestock sectors; introduce adaptive management practices in targeted agricultural subsectors; improve the ability of Tanzanian institutions to collect data and use forecast technologies; and develop seasonal forecast information that is accessible and relevant to rural communities.
- USAID is providing \$200,000 and partnering with the U.S. Department of the Interior and the U.S. Forest Service to deliver technical assistance in natural resource management and biodiversity conservation in Tanzania. The assistance will facilitate the government of Tanzania's access to the two major U.S. land management institutions that have experience with addressing climate change impacts on U.S. natural resources.

REGIONAL U.S. GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS BENEFITING A NUMBER OF COUNTRIES, INCLUDING TANZANIA

- USAID's \$8.5 million regional climate change program works across sub-Saharan Africa on a number of activities with impact in Tanzania. These include:
 - Supporting ClimDev Africa, an 11-year joint initiative of USAID, the African Union, the African Development Bank, and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, that will focus on climate observations, climate services, climate risk management, and climate policy needs in Africa.
 - Helping African communities adapt to climate change by developing methodologies for vulnerability assessments; identifying research areas that will target critical issues, such as prevention of waterborne disease; and integrating climate change into projects in the natural resource management, agriculture, infrastructure, and health sectors.
- To encourage the development of low-carbon energy projects in East Africa, USAID will invest 2.5 million to support governments in the integration of greenhouse gas-reducing technologies into economic growth and poverty reduction programs. USAID will also work with regional energy and economic development institutions to reduce the barriers to using clean energy technologies.
- USAID will support regional investments in agricultural science and technology that aim to rapidly spread improved technologies and production methods throughout East Africa, thereby helping local communities adapt to increasingly variable weather. Potential activities under this program include promoting productivity-enhancing technologies, and the extension of innovative land, soil, and water management techniques.

MULTILATERAL ACTIVITIES TO WHICH THE U.S. CONTRIBUTES A PORTION

- The LDCF is providing \$3.5 million to a project that will leverage an additional \$4.1 million in co-financing to develop the necessary institutional capacity to manage climate change impacts in the productive coastal zones of Tanzania. The project contains two key elements: (1) creating scientific and technical capacity for effective analysis of climate change threats in the coastal zone, and (2) implementing pilot projects for reducing specific vulnerabilities in the coastal zone. The project is being implemented by the United Nations Environment Programme in conjunction with the Vice President's Office, Environment Division. The project will take place in the coastal districts of Rufiji and Bagamoyo. *The United States contributed \$30 million to the LDCF in Fiscal Year (FY) 2010.*

- The GEF is providing \$3.8 million to a project that will leverage an additional \$8.4 million in co-financing to facilitate the implementation of the national energy policy and removing the barriers for improving the rural energy situation in Tanzania. The project is being implemented by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization in conjunction with the Ministry of Energy and Minerals, the Rural Energy Agency, and the Tanzania Electric Supply Company. Ten sites will be chosen for this nationwide project. *The U.S. contributed \$37 million for climate investments through the GEF in FY 2010.*



Togo

Note: The figures provided here do not necessarily reflect the sum total of climate-related financing provided by the U.S. government to this country; please see the Overview for information on our methodology. Funding above \$1 million is rounded to the nearest hundred thousand.

Support through U.S. Government Programs

Bilateral Programs	Not applicable (N/A)
Regional U.S. Government Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Togo	N/A
Development/Export Finance	N/A

Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting Togo, to Which the U.S. Contributes a Portion

Global Environment Facility (GEF)	\$800,000
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Descriptions of U.S.-Supported Program Activities

MULTILATERAL ACTIVITIES TO WHICH THE U.S. CONTRIBUTES A PORTION

- As part of a broad initiative with 18 regional partners, the GEF is providing \$0.8 million to a project that will leverage an additional \$0.6 million in co-financing to support low-carbon economic development in West African countries. The project is being implemented by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization in conjunction with the Economic Community of West African States Center on Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency. *The U.S. contributed \$37 million for climate investments through the GEF in Fiscal Year 2010.*



Uganda

Note: The figures provided here do not necessarily reflect the sum total of climate-related financing provided by the U.S. government to this country; please see the [Overview](#) for information on our methodology. Funding above \$1 million is rounded to the nearest hundred thousand.

Support through U.S. Government Programs

Bilateral Programs	\$3,000,000
Regional U.S. Government Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Uganda	
<i>The figures listed below indicate the amount of U.S. funding for the entire regional program.</i>	
Regional program across sub-Saharan Africa that includes adaptation and clean energy initiatives	\$8,500,000
Program that promotes policies, regulations, and laws that integrate greenhouse gas-reducing technologies into economic growth and poverty reduction programs	\$2,500,000
Agriculture program that provides climate change benefits by spreading improved technologies and production methods	\$2,200,000
Development/Export Finance	\$40,000

Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting Uganda, to Which the U.S. Contributes a Portion

Global Environment Facility (GEF)	\$3,300,000
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Descriptions of U.S.-Supported Program Activities

BILATERAL U.S. GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS

- The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will work with communities in parts of the Albertine Rift and northern Uganda ecosystems to establish and register reforestation projects and support the sound management of natural forests, reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Pilot programs will be centered on the Mount Elgon, Queen Elizabeth, and Kidepo conservation areas, and in selected districts of northern Uganda. Efforts will also support the development of site-specific agroforestry technologies for soil and water conservation to reduce forest degradation.
- USAID will invest \$1.5 million in scaling up the replacement of diesel-powered water pumps in northern Uganda with solar energy systems, especially among schools and health centers that benefit from the USAID health and education funds. Additionally, USAID is looking at establishing a public-private partnership in the biofuel sector that involves jatropha, a flowering plant that can be cultivated on degraded soils. The biofuel produced would be an alternative fuel source to replace petroleum products, and the shrubs themselves would sequester carbon. In another potential project, USAID is exploring appropriate technologies to produce biogas from livestock waste, reducing the dependence on wood for cooking, which has led to deforestation and land degradation.

REGIONAL U.S. GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS BENEFITING A NUMBER OF COUNTRIES, INCLUDING UGANDA

- USAID's \$8.5 million regional climate change program works across sub-Saharan Africa on a number of activities that have impacts on Uganda. These include:
 - Supporting ClimDev Africa, an 11-year joint initiative of USAID, the African Union, the African Development Bank, and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, that will focus on climate observations, climate services, climate risk management, and climate policy needs in Africa.
 - Helping African communities adapt to climate change by developing methodologies for vulnerability assessments; identifying research areas that will target critical issues, such as prevention of waterborne disease; and integrating climate change into projects in the natural resource management, agriculture, infrastructure, and health sectors.
- To encourage the development of low-carbon energy projects in East Africa, USAID will invest 2.5 million to support governments in the integration of greenhouse gas-reducing technologies into economic growth and poverty reduction programs. USAID will also work with regional energy and economic development institutions to reduce the barriers to using clean energy technologies.
- USAID will support regional investments in agricultural science and technology that aim to rapidly spread improved technologies and production methods throughout East Africa, thereby helping local communities adapt to increasingly variable weather. Potential activities under this program include promoting productivity-enhancing technologies, and the extension of innovative land, soil, and water management techniques.

DEVELOPMENT/EXPORT FINANCE

- The U.S. Export-Import Bank is providing insurance to facilitate the purchase of \$40,000 of electrical power equipment for solar power generating systems to Ultra Tech Uganda, Ltd. The equipment from U.S.-based Outback Power Systems will be used in various photovoltaic renewable energy applications throughout Uganda.

MULTILATERAL ACTIVITIES TO WHICH THE U.S. CONTRIBUTES A PORTION

- As part of a regional initiative including Ethiopia and Kenya, the GEF is providing \$3.3 million to a project that will leverage an additional \$2.5 million in co-financing to increase awareness of and support for the implementation of sustainable transport solutions, among policymakers, stakeholders, and the general public in East Africa and beyond. The activities include technical design, implementation, policy, and regulatory reform to improve the public mass transport system. The project is being implemented by the United Nations Environment Programme in conjunction with the United Nations Human Settlements Programme, the Institute for Transportation and Development Policy–Europe, TRL, and the City Councils of Addis Ababa, Kampala and Nairobi. *The U.S. contributed \$37 million for climate investments through the GEF in Fiscal Year 2010.*



Zambia

Note: The figures provided here do not necessarily reflect the sum total of climate-related financing provided by the U.S. government to this country; please see the Overview for information on our methodology. Funding above \$1 million is rounded to the nearest hundred thousand.

Support through U.S. Government Programs

Bilateral Programs	\$3,500,000
Regional U.S. Government Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Zambia	
<i>The figures listed below indicate the amount of U.S. funding for the entire regional program.</i>	
Regional program across sub-Saharan Africa that includes adaptation and clean energy initiatives	\$8,500,000
Southern Africa clean energy program	\$3,200,000
Development/Export Finance	Not applicable (N/A)

Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting Zambia, to Which the U.S. Contributes a Portion

N/A

Descriptions of U.S.-Supported Program Activities

BILATERAL U.S. GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS

- \$1.5 million in U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) funding will promote the adoption of conservation farming and agroforestry technologies, which will help protect agricultural production from the impacts of climate change and promote new commodities and practices appropriate to a changing climate.

REGIONAL U.S. GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS BENEFITING A NUMBER OF COUNTRIES, INCLUDING ZAMBIA

- USAID's \$8.5 million regional climate change program works across sub-Saharan Africa on a number of activities that have impacts on Zambia. These include:
 - Supporting ClimDev Africa, an 11-year joint initiative of USAID, the African Union, the African Development Bank, and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, that will focus on climate observations, climate services, climate risk management, and climate policy needs in Africa.
 - Helping African communities adapt to climate change by developing methodologies for vulnerability assessments; identifying research areas that will target critical issues, such as prevention of waterborne disease; and integrating climate change into projects in the natural resource management, agriculture, infrastructure, and health sectors.

U.S. CLIMATE FUNDING IN FY 2010

- USAID is investing \$3.2 million in a clean energy program across several Southern African countries. Three programs are included:
 - The Africa Infrastructure Program, which provides technical assistance, capacity building, and advisory services for clean energy technology projects. This includes advising on the development of specific renewable energy projects, as well as assisting members of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) with preparing low-carbon development strategies to encourage the production of renewable energy.
 - Support for SADC member states and the Regional Electricity Regulators Association, which will undertake policy, legal, energy planning, and regulatory reforms that improve and promote energy efficiency and clean energy use.
 - The Private Financing Advisory Network, which mobilizes private-sector financing of projects that promote renewable, clean, and efficient energy.